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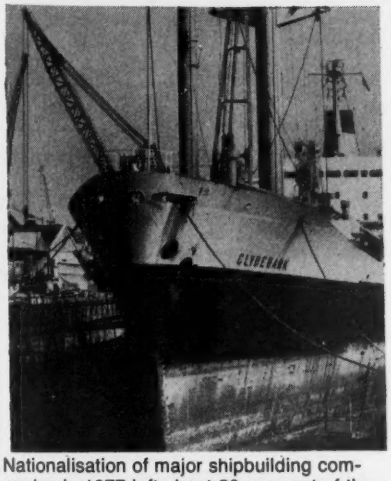
Trade and Industry

16 March 1979

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



Nationalisation of major shipbuilding companies in 1977 left about 50 per cent of the British shiprepairing industry and a much smaller part of the shipbuilding sector in private ownership. See page 542.

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Editorial
Eighth floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Telex 8811074 answer back DTIHQ G LONDON
Editorial inquiries 01-215 5730
01-215 3018
01-215 5786

Managing editor	Alan Williams	
Editor	Gillian Samuel	
News and features	Maureen Miller Marianne Semadeni Alex Mayne-Reid	
Technology	Peter Curtis	
Art and production	Bob Priestley Geoff Heaford John Rowles	
Business manager	Raymond Wilson	01-215 5665
Assistant business manager	Jackie Stephens	01-215 5656
Circulation control	Ann Edge	01-215 5021

Advertisement department
13 Great James Street, London WC1 01-242 9478
Telex 299043 answer back ADDEPT G

Advertisement director	Dudley Masters
Advertisement manager	Terry Day
Advertisement executives	Chris Atkin Alan Wells

Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH
01-928 6977 ext. 472

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Volume 33. September to December loose insert

Trade and Industry this week

HOME

MAP has wide impact on industry

Support already committed under the Department of Industry's microprocessor applications project (MAP) ranges in project size from £17,000 to £3.1 million, according to a statement issued by the department on Thursday. The scheme is having a wide impact on product design, methods and industry's attitude to microelectronics.

Already 229 projects have been submitted, of which 61, covering a wide range of products and production processes, have already been approved. The department is putting particular emphasis on microprocessor applications in the mechanical engineering sectors.

Assistance provided under the scheme to help UK industry to assess whether – and how – to cross the threshold into incorporating microelectronics techniques in products and processes has led to the approval of 196 low-cost feasibility study proposals. Proposals for consultancy help have covered a broad spectrum of industry.

Development of the scheme's provision for industrial training is moving rapidly ahead using the expertise of the National Computing Centre. The pattern which is emerging is, on a national basis, one of short courses at varying technological levels. Courses already approved cover some 28 centres.

The government is undertaking a wide programme of regional briefings throughout the UK on a face-to-face basis with both top management and the trade unions. The programme is aimed at decision-makers from both sides of industry and it is anticipated that some 3000 top managers will be briefed between May and July in an initial programme.

To provide a clearing house for inquiries the department has opened a MAP information centre in London (tel. 01-212 3411). Support under the microprocessor applications project is open to firms in every sector of UK manufacturing industry, with £55 million of aid available on a selective basis over a three-year period. Further information will be published in next week's *Trade and Industry*.

Hattersley freezes Telegraph price

Cover price and advertising rates of the *Daily Telegraph* are to be frozen until 15 October. An order to this effect, made by Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, was laid before parliament on 13 March. It implements the recommendations of the Price Commission (see page 540). The restrictions will last until 15 October unless the secretary of state varies or revokes the order. The secretary of state decided that the commission's findings justified the restrictions recommended and has implemented the recommendations in full. But he has noted the commission's observation that if exceptional circumstances arise it will be for him to review the order.

SDA status for Falmouth

An order designating the Falmouth employment office area as a special development area, laid before the House of Commons by industry minister Alan Williams on 9 March, took effect on Monday.

Mr Williams explained that the decision emphasised the government's concern over the problems being faced in Falmouth. The government, he said, was determined to help and the granting of SDA status mean that Falmouth now received the highest level of government financial support. This should give more impetus to Falmouth's efforts to attract new industry.

The order has been made in the light of the decision by British Shipbuilders to close Falmouth Shiprepair Ltd where over 1200 are employed (see page 536). Mr Williams stated on 8 February that arrangements for special development area designation for Falmouth were to be made.

The change means that the rate for regional development grants in Falmouth is increased from 20 per cent (development area status) to 22 per cent.

Government research on show in London

Government research in support of British industry is on show at the Design Centre in London.

'Technology, industry and society' is a Department of Industry sponsored exhibition which was opened on Tuesday by Dr Duncan Davies, the department's chief scientist and engineer. The exhibition shows examples of the contributions which the DoI research establishments make to British industry by the better application of existing technical knowledge and by the provision of expertise in applying new techniques.

Contributions include the research establishments' involvement in microelectronics, the application of computer techniques by the Computer Aided Design Centre and the National Maritime Institute, developments in production engineering initiated by the National Engineering Laboratory, Warren Spring Laboratory's work on controlling air and noise pollution, quality assurance testing by the Laboratory of the Government Chemist and the National Physical Laboratory research on techniques for assuring the strength and safety of engineering structures.

Many aspects of this exhibition, which is open until 14 April, will appeal to the lay person to show how the government research establishments are actively involved in improving the quality of life.

Retail sales pick up

Retail sales estimate for February, issued by the Department of Trade on 12 March, suggests a recovery to around the level of the second half of last year from that of January, when trade was affected by the lorry drivers' dispute. The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in February was 111½ (1971 = 100).

During February a fall in the sales of food shops from the high level of the previous month was more than offset by a recovery in the sales of non-food shops.

See statistics section (page 577) for details.

OVERSEAS

World Maritime Day

Theme of this year's World Maritime Day (today, 16 March) is 'safer shipping – cleaner oceans'. The day is set aside by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (Imco) to be recognised by its 111 member states.

The Department of Trade, which provides the UK delegation to Imco, is holding a major seminar – Seacop – on emergency arrangement for combating oil pollution at the London press centre next Monday. It aims to provide an opportunity for discussion and review of the improved arrangements to combat oil pollution at sea, the subject of recently published reports.

Trade secretary John Smith is visiting the coastguard's Dover search and rescue region headquarters at St Margaret's Bay, Kent, today. He is inspecting the channel navigation information service which keeps the Dover strait traffic separation scheme under constant radar surveillance.

This weekend, coastguard stations will be opening their doors to give the public an opportunity to learn about safety at sea and search and rescue operations along their part of the coast.

London chamber of commerce China mission members with mission chairman Bernard Buckman and mission manager Ian Weatherhead.

London chamber's China mission follows Varley initiative

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry announced on Tuesday that a mission is to leave London on 22 March for a 19-day tour of China's major industrial cities. Its purpose is to sell the expertise of British companies in the fields of water treatment and pollution control and marine technology, through a series of presentations to industrialists in major cities.

'This is the first working mission to visit the People's Republic,' said Ian Weatherhead, the mission manager. 'Hopes are high that a large chunk of the £7 billion economic co-operation agreement signed by Mr Varley will be translated into firm orders as a result of this initiative.'

Mission leader Bernard Buckman is chairman of Wogen Resources Ltd and chairman of the China committee of the London chamber. The 15 companies represented on the mission include Decca, Northern Engineering Industries, the Hawker Siddeley and Vickers groups, Firestone and Ames, Crosta and Babcock.

Mission members had the opportunity of meeting the Chinese ambassador, Ke Hua, at a luncheon at the London chamber yesterday (15 March).

New Ghana currency

Ghana issued a new currency on 13 March. As a result all airports and land and sea points of entry will be closed until 26 March.

Aid brings industry £23m Jan orders

British industry received over £23m in January from orders arising from aid grants and loans to the developing countries made by the Ministry of Overseas Development and administered by the Crown Agents.

Largest contracts

Among the largest contracts for goods over £20,000 accepted for financing in January, including earlier contracts now accepted for reimbursement from aid, were forklift trucks for Bangladesh from Coventry Climax, Coventry; dyestuffs for Bangladesh from ICI, Manchester; a sprinkler irrigation set for Bangladesh from Wright Rain, Ringwood, Hants; typesetting equipment for Belize from Monotype Corporation, Redhill, Surrey; pipes and joints for Lesotho from TAC Construction, Manchester; transformers for the Seychelles from Bonar Long and Co, Dundee; a motor grader for Sri Lanka from Aveling Barford International, Grantham, Lincs; diesel engine spares for Sri Lanka from Paxman Diesels, Colchester; refrigeration equipment for Sudan from Sidney Pratt (Export), Exeter; steroid ointments, creams and anti-asthma medicine for Tanzania from the Glaxo Group, London; textile yarn for Zambia from Imans, Wigstone, Leicester; printing papers for Zambia from Gestetner Papers, Alloa, Scotland; and Land-Rovers for Zambia from British Leyland International, London.

Overseas Projects board appointment

Trade secretary John Smith has appointed Duncan McDonald to the Overseas Projects Board, it was announced on Tuesday. Mr McDonald is group managing director of Northern Engineering Industries Ltd, a director of a number of other companies engaged in overseas projects work, and a member of the Scottish Economic Council.

The Overseas Projects Board advises the British Overseas Trade Board's overseas projects group, which co-ordinate official assistance, at home and abroad, to UK firms in their pursuit of major contracts in large capital projects overseas.

Thirteenth EEC summit in Paris

Belgian Prime Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants (left), speaks to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the start of the second day of the EEC heads of government summit – the thirteenth – in Paris on Monday and Tuesday. President of the European commission Roy Jenkins looks on. A report of the summit will be published next week. Associated Press wirephoto.

Home news

Energy conservation policy reviewed

Continuing and sustained action by the government will be required if the full potential of energy conservation is to be obtained. But the main priority at this stage should be to implement effectively the programme launched in December 1977 to save 11 million tonnes of oil equivalent a year after 10 years and costing some £450 million over the first four years of this period.

This is the main conclusion of a report by an inter-departmental group of officials which has reviewed the scope for further energy conservation measures and proposed a long-term strategy for the development of the UK programme.

The report, 'Energy paper no 33' published by the Department of Energy (HMSO £2 net) on 6 March, was completed late last year. Its findings have been endorsed by ministers who have authorised its publication in the interests of a wider understanding of its approach to energy conservation and to stimulate public discussion of an important long-term component of overall energy policy.

In a parliamentary written answer on 6 March, announcing publication of the report, Dr John Cunningham, minister with special responsibility for energy conservation, said that the interruption in Iranian oil supplies had underlined the need for the efficient use of energy and the elimination of waste.

The report says that the programme of measures introduced over the last 15 months or so has won the UK a good reputation for energy conservation abroad. Conservation is now one of the three main components – the others being coal and nuclear power – of the government's longer-term energy policy.

The green paper on energy policy (Cmnd 7101) allows for a reduction in demand in the year 2000 of 60 million tonnes of oil equivalent through the effects of energy conservation. A combination of higher prices and the 'Save It' campaign is thought to be saving up to 6 per cent a year or 12.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent, and the current programme of measures is expected to produce additional savings of 11 million tonnes of oil equivalent a year after 10 years.

The report recommends that action should be developed against a clear strategy made up of eight main elements: energy pricing, which should reinforce conservation measures and not work against them; information and motivation, for which there will be a continuing need if the UK is to achieve the necessary widespread change in attitudes; a good example from government; specialised advice and training; the development of energy conservation standards and codes of practice; research, development and demonstration; financial incentives; and mandatory measures.

The report concludes that the introduction of a significant element of compulsion beyond a progressive extension of the building regulations would not be appropriate at this stage. But it says the balance between financial incentives and mandatory measures should be kept under review.

Less oil to be used in power stations – Benn

Britain is to make a 'substantial reduction' in the use of oil in power stations as a contribution to international efforts to reduce demand for oil.

This was stated by energy secretary Tony Benn in answer to a parliamentary question on 8 March about the meeting of the governing board of the International Energy Agency on 1 and 2 March.

The government strongly endorses the agency's programme of action to deal with the present difficult situation in the world's oil markets, Mr Benn said.

The programme provided for firm, prompt and co-ordinated action by the participating countries to reduce demand for oil on the world market by about 2 million barrels a day – about 5 per cent of IEA consumption. The British government would be preparing measures for the United Kingdom's contribution to the common effort. They would include a substantial reduction in the use of oil in power stations.

Mr Benn wrote on 8 March to oil companies which are members of the Petroleum Industry Advisory Committee seeking assurances that crude oil or product supplies for the UK market will not be diverted elsewhere during the present supply difficulties.

Improved lighting saves firm £10,000 a year

An entrant in the Lighting Industry Federation's 'energy management in lighting awards scheme' is saving £20,000 a year through the installation of efficient lighting.

The example was given by Dr John Cunningham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, when speaking at the presentation of the awards on 8 March. Between them all the entries in this year's scheme are saving over 10 megawatts, he said.

Chemicals hazard poster for road tankers

A safety poster on the importance of labelling road tankers carrying dangerous chemicals was launched by the Health and Safety Executive on 1 March.

Aimed primarily at tanker drivers, the poster forms part of a campaign to publicise new marking regulations which will come into operation throughout Britain on 28 March.

Under the regulations, road tankers carrying single or multi-loads of any of about 400

WOW!
GLAD I CARRIED THAT HAZARD WARNING PANEL – AT LEAST IT TOLD THEM THE LOAD. COULD'VE BEEN TOTAL DISASTER WITHOUT, THAT'S FOR SURE!
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2032

Reflecting on his near disaster! . . . part of the tanker driver strip-cartoon poster.

dangerous chemicals (including hazardous wastes) must display special hazard warning panels.

In the event of an accident a tanker warning panel serves a dual purpose. By its shape, pattern and colour, it warns members of the public of the presence of a dangerous substance, and particularly, by means of the diamond-shaped warning sign, that they should do no more than call the emergency services and keep clear. Secondly it advises those services, by means of coded information on the panel, on the correct initial action to be taken on arrival at the scene of an accident involving a fire or spillage, and the type of chemical they are dealing with.

The poster, in cartoon form, tells the brief story of a tanker laden with nitric acid, which crashes on a fog-bound motorway spilling its load. The information on the vehicle's hazard warning panel assists the firemen in telling them how to deal with the emergency quickly and efficiently.

The businessman's guide to incentives available in the Areas for Expansion.

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Areas for Expansion

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Educating for safety

A special school safety pack aimed at teaching children home safety was launched by John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, on 8 March. Jointly produced by the British Standards Institution and the Consumers' Association in co-operation with the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, it has been introduced as part of Britain's contribution to the International Year of the Child.

The pack aims to make children aware of the importance of home safety and thus reduce the number of accidents that occur in and around the house, many of which result in serious injury. It has been produced in response to requests for help from teachers and students in dealing with this particular aspect of consumer education.

The pack draws together various aspects of safety in and around the home, highlighting potential danger points and common accident areas. The format – 22 worksheets, plus notes for teachers – has been extensively tested in schools throughout the United Kingdom. It is designed to appeal to boys and girls of the 13 to 16 age group in mixed ability and streamed classes, to fit in with CSE and O level syllabuses.

Mr Fraser explained that to reduce risks to society; governments could legislate. Great progress had been made since the war in devising more effective ways of preventing goods which are unsafe from reaching the public. But legislation could only go so far. It could not force people to fit a plug safely on to the lead of an electrical appliance, to treat a step-ladder with the respect it deserved or to keep bleach bottles away from small children. Safety was an attitude of mind, which was born of an understanding which could come from experience or education. The former was often painful, sometimes fatal and usually expensive.

The great merit of this safety pack for use in schools was that it provided for a marriage between the practical and the academic. 'I do not regard a man as educated if he cannot safely change the plug on his wife's vacuum cleaner, nor do I regard the wife as properly educated if she has to ask him'.

'Headmaster, I've ordered some new safety packs designed to make the children more aware of home safety . . .'

Others following UK's Industrial Strategy approach.

The government's approach to the Industrial Strategy not only has continuing and committed support from management, unions and government, but other countries have shown interest in this approach and some, such as Canada and Australia, are now adopting a very similar mechanism, said Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, in Bristol on 9 March.

Speaking at an Industrial Strategy conference organised by the Trades Union Council, Mr Williams went on to say that in rejecting a grandiose national plan approach with unrealistic targets not agreed by industry, the government recognised that the main action needed to improve the UK's industrial performance was within the power of management and unions, and the Industrial Strategy was based on tripartite co-operation at all levels from the plant upwards.

Government had also been examining its policies to ensure it was in step with industry's needs, and the right conditions for growth had been established by drawing up monetary and fiscal policies in the light of sector working party reports. His department had a major role in encouraging investment and had responded imaginatively in providing selective aid to industry.

A total of 15 sectoral schemes had been introduced, designed to help with the modernisation of key sectors and many of these schemes were introduced to meet specific problems in sectors identified by the SWPs. Nearly £300 million had been made available and so far £210 million had been approved for 2300 projects involving capital investment costs in excess of £1,000 million. Apart from direct aid to thses industries, the schemes generated orders in customer industries such as fluid power and pumps and valves.

A major effort was now being made by the government to assist UK industry to take the fullest advantage of the coming microelectronics revolution: £55 million had been made available to spread awareness of the implications of this revolution and a further £70 million to provide an industry support programme for the manufacture of microelectronics. The National Enterprise Board was also playing its part with the £50 million Inmos project. All SWPs were being asked in the coming year to look at the implications for microelectronics in their sectors of industry.

'Mr Williams went on to say that neither the government nor SWPs could make new products, win new markets or improve company efficiency at plant level. That must be done by trade unionists and company management. It must be a joint effort. There were no insurmountable barriers to high productivity. Many UK firms had a record to match or surpass rivals. 'We must try to bring the average level of productivity closer to the level of our best firms. We would then see a much improved economic performance and hence a higher standard of living – which is what the Industrial Strategy is all about.'

Firework injuries 30 per cent up

Firework injury figures for 1978 showed a significant increase over those for the previous year.

John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said in reply to a parliamentary question on 7 March that statistics were now available relating to persons who received treatment in hospitals in England, Scotland and Wales for injuries caused by fireworks during the period 15 October to 11 November 1978.

The statistics showed that there was an overall increase of 30 per cent in firework injuries treated by hospitals in 1978 compared with 1977.

The largest increase was attributable to incidents in the street (36 per cent). The increases for family firework parties and for public or semi-public parties were 32 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. Mr Fraser said that he intended to consider in the light of the statistics what further action could be taken to reduce the incidence of accidents involving fireworks.

Government sales

28 and 29 March 1979 – Miscellaneous

Location
Post House Hotel, Herbert Walker Avenue, Southampton

Auctioneers
Austin and Wyatt (Dept L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (0329 234211)

Stores lying in southern England including clothing and textiles, furniture, electric motors and spares, kitchenware, power and hand tools, paint, scrap metal, tyres, Bristol Gardner buses, fork lift trucks, vehicles and other items.

4 and 5 April 1979 – Vehicles

Location
Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers
Walker Walton and Hanson (Dept L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (0602 54272)

Lots lying at Ruddington and Farnborough including Minis, Morris 1000s, 1800s, Escort 1.1 and 1.3 estates, Mini vans, Bedford CF vans and minibuses, JU250 minibuses, and a large quantity of Landrovers, Bedford RL and TK trucks, Bedford coaches, Coles cranes, Albion machinery vans, wheeled loading shovels, Hyster and Climax forklift trucks and many other items. User handbooks and parts lists for various military vehicles.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 40p, postage 15p.

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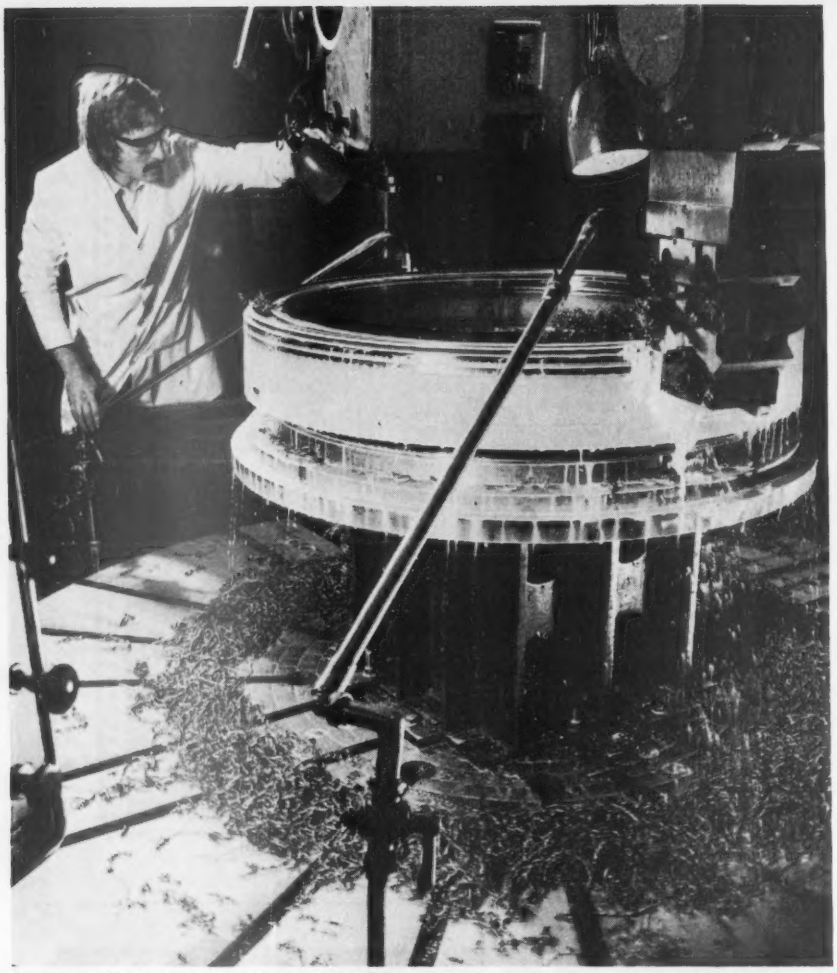

Machining the torsion box for one of the RB 211-535C development engines at Rolls-Royce, Coventry.

RR presses ahead with new engines for Boeing

Rapid progress is being made wuth Rolls-Royce's new RB 211-535C engines for the Boeing 757-200 airlines. Six development engines will be on test before the end of this year and the first run is scheduled in two months' time.

British Airways has just signed a £300 million contract with Boeing for 19 of the new twin-engined 757 airliners. It is the largest order ever placed by a British airline.

Launch order

Launch order for the RB 211-535C to power the airliner was announced last August. It is the first new Boeing airliner to be powered by a non-American engine. Orders and options for 64 Boeing 757s were announced by British Airways and Eastern Air Lines. Value of these orders to Rolls-Royce, including options and engine spares over the life of the aircraft, is more than £300 million.

The Boeing 757 will enter service in summer 1983 on British Airways' short and medium-haul routes within the UK and to Europe. Passenger accommodation in the British Airways 757 will provide 12 first-class and 174 economy seats or 192 all-economy seats. In a special high-density layout more than 200 passengers can be carried.

Up to 6000 kg of cargo can be accommodated and on most of British Airways' routes in Europe the aircraft will be capable of carrying a full complement of both passengers and freight. The airliner's cargo-carrying capacity will significantly supplement that of the bigger Rolls-Royce powered TriStar which will continue to serve the more dense cargo traffic routes in Europe.

In its basic configuration the 757 is capable of flying the 1426 nautical miles from London to Athens, the longest sector it is likely to be called upon to operate, in three and a half hours with a full complement of passengers and some cargo. Boeing 757s will eventually replace British Airways' Trident jetliners which are due to be retired from service over the next few years.

'Hush-kit' One-Elevens for British Airways

British Aerospace has sold three new BAC Super One-Eleven 500 jetliners to British Airways. The first aircraft will be delivered from Hurn in about a year and deliveries will be completed by mid-1980. These three new aircraft complement British Airways' existing fleet of 25 One-Elevens – which have now logged over half a million flying hours and are approaching 600 000 landings.

New noise regulations

The new 99-seat aircraft will be equipped with 'hush-kits' and will comply with the proposed new noise regulations due to come into force in the mid-1980s. British Airways also plans to fit 'hush-kits' to all of its existing fleet of One-Eleven 500s. The new aircraft will be fitted with the latest development of the 'wide-look' interior.

British Airways intends to operate the new aircraft primarily on routes between Birmingham, Manchester, Gatwick and continental Europe.

Strategic economic planning study

Inter-relationships between company planning activities and the development of government policies which impinge upon them are to be studied by the Society for Long Range Planning under the sponsorship of the Department of Industry.

Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, in a written answer to a parliamentary question said that his department was financing a number of independent academic studies of economic matters and three of these related to strategic economic planning in European countries.

Attitude study

One of these studies was being undertaken by the Society for Long Range Planning, for which Aubrey Jones was the designated researcher. Mr Jones was not carrying out any work directly for the department. The study would compare the relationships and attitudes which existed in the main European countries, and the reasons for such attitudes. In line with the Industrial Strategy, particular attention was being given to manufacturing industry. The study was commissioned in 1978 and the Department of Industry expects to receive the results by 30 June.

Passengers and freight up at Midlands airport

A record 684 734 passengers used East Midlands airport last year – an increase of 12.7 per cent on the previous year. The year's freight figures show a 30.7 per cent increase at 6 850 215 kilos.

British Shipbuilders seeks alternatives to Falmouth closure

British Shipbuilders has told representatives of Falmouth shiprepair workers led by John Chalmers that the 90-day notice to cease operations would have to take effect from 6 March.

Chairman Sir Anthony Griffin told union

Health and Safety Executive Publications

The 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave the Health and Safety Commission responsibility for keeping some 25 million people informed of guidelines and regulations for their health and safety in places of work. The Commission has undertaken progressively to revise, standardise and extend the existing regulations and recommended practices. HSC/HSE publications reflect the major programme of research, inspection and consultation which is in hand.

Priced publications are obtainable only from HMSO or through booksellers. Some general leaflets, advice and information are available free of charge from HSE Area Officers or by post from the General Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext. 734).

Annual Reports

Health and Safety: Commission Report 1977-78 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883221 2
Health and Safety: Industry and Services 1977 (£2.75) ISBN 011 883222 0
Health and Safety: Mines and Quarries 1977 (£2.25) ISBN 011 883201 8
Health and Safety: Research 1977 (£2.50) ISBN 011 883210 7
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Industrial Air Pollution 1976 (£3) ISBN 011 883074 0
Mines and Quarries District Reports 1977 (£2) each)
Health and Safety: Agriculture 1976 (£1) ISBN 011 883021 X
Health and Safety: Nuclear Establishments 1975–76 (£1.15) ISBN 011 883018 X
Health and Safety Employment Medical Advisory Service Report 1975–76 (£1.50) ISBN 011 883017 1

Advisory Committee Reports and reports of special investigations etc.

The Flixborough Disaster (£2.50) ISBN 011 361075 0
The explosion at Laporte Industries Ltd April 1975 (£1.25) ISBN 011 880333 6
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Success and failure in accident prevention (80p) ISBN 011 880330 1
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Some aspects of the safety of nuclear installations in Great Britain (Replies to questions submitted by the Secretary of State for Energy to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate in October 1976) (£1) ISBN 011 8830015
One hundred fatal accidents in construction (90p) ISBN 011 883071 6
The Fire on HMS Glasgow. 23 September 1976 (£2.75) ISBN 011 883075 9
Asbestos: Measurement and Monitoring of Asbestos in Air (£1) ISBN 011 883084 8
Asbestos: Work on Thermal and Acoustic Insulation and Sprayed Coatings (50p) ISBN 011 883083 X
Canvey: an investigation of potential hazards from operations in the Canvey Island/Thurrock area (£10) ISBN 011 883200 X (Summary of Report (£1) ISBN 011 883203 4)
Shift Work and Health (£1) ISBN 011 883216 6
The fire and explosion at Braehead container depot, Renfrew, 4 January 1977 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883220 4

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4 Safety in the use of Abrasive Wheels (0 11 880866 4) (65p)
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6A Safety in Construction Work: General Site Safety Practice *(Reprinting)* (0 11 360120 4)
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34 Guide to the use of Flame Arresters and Explosion Reliefs *(Reprinting)*
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49D Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry, Fabric Production (011 883078 3) (60p)
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*** Health and Safety Commission leaflets**

HSC 2 The Act outlined
HSC 3 Advice to employers
HSC 4 Advice to the self-employed
HSC 5 Advice to employees
HSC 6 Employers Policy Statements
HSC 7 Regulations, codes of practice guidance literature
HSC 8 Safety Committees guidance to employers whose employees are not members of recognised independent trade unions
HSC 9 Time off for the training of safety representatives (Code of Practice)

*** Agricultural Safety leaflets**

AS1 A short guide to the 1974 Act
AS2 Tractors safety cabs
AS3 Bulls
AS4 Mushroom worker's lung
AS5 Farmer's lung
AS6 Crop spraying
AS7 Guns
AS8 Noise
AS10 Children
AS14 Cyanide gassing powders – Safe handling
AS16 Brakes for tractor-trailer safety
AS21 First aid in agriculture

*** EMAS leaflets**

MS(A)1 Lead and you
MS(A)3 Asbestos and you
MS(A)4 Study of asbestos workers
MS(A)5 The health of workers engaged in antimony oxide
MS(A)6 Vinyl chloride and you
MS(B)1 Ulceration of the skin and inside the nose caused by chrome
MS(B)3 Anthrax
MS(B)4 Effects on the skin of pitch and tar
MS(B)5 Skin cancer caused by oil
MS(B)6 Occupational industrial dermatitis
MS(B)7 Poisoning by pesticides

Guidance Notes

Guidance Notes (price 30p each) are too numerous to list here but are published under five headings: Medical; Environmental Hygiene; Chemical Safety; Plant and Machinery; General.

Enquiries to HMSO

* *Free of charge*

JCB spends £400,000 on new crawler excavator

Over £400,000 has been spent by JCB in developing this 12½-ton crawler excavator, launched yesterday (15 March). Known as the 805B, it has a six-cylinder engine and a standard bucket capacity of 0.5 m³. In the last three years, three prototypes and six pre-production machines were driven by operators in varying conditions.

representatives that the state-owned corporation could not afford to finance the yard further when the two sides met on 6 March.

British Shipbuilders emphasised that it did not wish to raise false hopes but undertook to make a genuine attempt to find finance elsewhere which might enable shiprepair work to be continued at Falmouth on a reduced basis.

Initially, however, British Shipbuilders would call for voluntary redundancies of 450 out of approximately 1100 while taking into account the need to retain a balanced labour force. This would not include 120 apprentices for whom undertakings had already been given.

While the task of finding possible alternative finance was being undertaken, local management and trade union representatives would be asked to ensure that all normal work continued and the company would seek further suitable business.

Discussions on working practices

Discussions would take place on the improvements in working practices which the Falmouth workforce had already proposed and rigorous joint monitoring arrangements would be established. A further meeting will take place in about a month's time.

New town catchment area extended

Minister for Industry Alan Williams has agreed that the Telford new town catchment area for occupants of advance factories is to be extended to the whole of the west Midlands region, excluding the Oswestry international area and the Birmingham inner city partnership area.

Changes for company winding-up petitions

Important changes in the manner of advertising petitions to the court for the compulsory winding-up of a limited company will come into effect on 1 April. This is the effect of an order laid before parliament on 7 March.

From 1 April, a creditor or contributory (shareholder) presenting a petition for the compulsory winding-up of a limited company will be required to advertise it once only in the *London Gazette*, but must not do so earlier than seven days after the petition has been served on the company and not later than seven days before the date of the hearing.

The court may, however, in any particular instance exercise its power to direct additional advertisement in a newspaper or to dispense with advertisement completely. The regulations also prescribe a new streamlined form of advertisement of a petition which is adaptable for use by either a creditor or contributory.

The new provisions result from recommendations to the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Trade by the insolvency rules advisory committee which was established by the Insolvency Act 1976.

Guide to public sector financial information

A guide to help users find their way around the large and complex volume of material published on public sector financial information has been prepared jointly by the Treasury and the Central Statistical Office. It briefly describes the nature of the material available, identifies the published sources and shows how the material is related in different publications.

The guide contains the main information published by the government about its own expenditure, revenue, borrowing and debt; the main financial information it publishes about local authorities, nationalised industries and other public corporations, and the public sector as a whole; and some of the similar information published by, or for, local authorities and public corporations, and by international organisations.

It is in two parts. The first identifies the sources of information relevant to 35 specified topics. The second is a bibliography giving full details of the published sources identified in the first part plus some additional publications: more than 110 publications are listed altogether.

The 108-page guide is published by HMSO, price £2.50.

Infill can boost local confidence says report

The importance of infill development in improving the environmental quality of inner-city areas is stressed in a government working party report published on 7 March. The report is being sent to the local authority associations and interested professional institutions.

The working party of the environmental board of the Department of the Environment focussed its attention on opportunities for infill development in inner urban areas. It visited schemes in Liverpool, Westminster and Wolverhampton and discussed them with the planning authority, the architects and developers.

Recognising that by putting a new building on a vacant site or finding a new use for an empty building can boost confidence and

International Product Liability Workshop

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is the watchword for British companies faced with near bankruptcy after accidents caused by defective products. Many brokers refuse to even consider writing product liability insurance and rate increases of 100 per cent are not unusual. America's top court strategist and expert witness, Byron Bloch, will be joining with Danish Advocate, Dr Jur. Jorgan Hansen, ex-CBI Legal Advisor, Ivor Hussey, British Safety Council's Director General, James Tye, and Lloyds Broker, David Burrows, to show you how to keep out of court by using the latest 40 point comprehensive checklist. Byron Bloch will show exclusive film footage of U.S.A. court proceedings and explain how plaintiffs court strategy is formulated.

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- ★ How to measure management involvement in the Product Safety Programme
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- ★ Existing Product Liability Laws in other EEC countries
- ★ The anticipated effect of conforming to the EEC Directive
- ★ The present problems of exporting to other EEC countries
- ★ Comparison of U.S. Product Liability Law and EEC Directive
- ★ Current proposals being considered in Westminster
- ★ The U.K./U.S. proposals for convention on mutual recognition of judgements
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- ★ The insurance problems in exporting to the U.S.A. and Canada
- ★ Territorial limits and jurisdiction clauses
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SENIOR EXECUTIVE BRIEFINGS

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improve the environment, the report calls upon local authorities to treat infill as a subject in its own right, and to refer to it specifically in policy statements.

The working party found that most of the schemes visited were quite acceptable, and some were outstanding. Since infill development must be particularly affected by the nature of each site and its surroundings, the report rejects detailed design guidance itself and suggests that authorities should adopt a flexible approach in applying more general standards to small urban infill sites.

'Infill development', HMSO, £1.25, concludes that the authority should make its requirements clear at the outset, and there should be early discussion between authority, architect and developer. In order to get the best buildings architects should be prepared from the start to discuss what they have in mind with planning authorities and to explain the considerations involved in the project.

Daily Telegraph price should be held: commission

Cover price and advertising rates of the *Daily Telegraph* should remain at their present levels until October, the Price Commission has recommended. Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, Roy Hattersley, is considering the commission's report, published on 6 March, and the recommendations.

The commission investigated a weighted average increase of nearly 4.5 per cent in the cover price and advertising rates of the *Daily Telegraph* to be applied as an increase in the cover price from 9p to 10p. On 18 January the commission, under its discretionary powers, authorised the company to increase the price as proposed. The commission considered that this increase was justified but recommend that there should be no further increase before 16 October.

In its report, the Price Commission says the *Daily Telegraph* should push ahead vigorously in collaboration with the newspaper chapels and unions to implement its comprehensive programme of modernisation and introduction of new technology – with a considerable reduction in the number of production workers.

The commission points out that the far-reaching change needed is likely to be achieved only if all who work at the Daily Telegraph Ltd (DTL), in whatever capacity, become committed to it. If this change, which the commission sees 'as the only viable road for the future', can be achieved, the level of disputes much reduced and a new industrial relations climate created, there should be benefits to DTL, the workforce and the consumer.

The report notes that – in common with other Fleet Street newspapers – industrial relations are 'notoriously bad' and there is significant over-manning on the Telegraph. It endorses many of the long-standing criticisms of industrial relations practices but says that both sides – management and unions – may 'feel themselves to be trapped in a web from which there is no escape and within which there is scarcely any room for movement'.

Some changes are needed urgently ahead of the comprehensive development programme, the report states. Management and unions are urged to concentrate on achieving better communication as a means of improving the industrial climate. In particular there should be one senior manager directly responsible for labour relations and – on the union side – a reduction in the number of chapels with much greater power and responsibility for the federated house chapel. The report also points to improvements needed in developing a programme of planned preventive maintenance to reduce the number of machine breakdowns and for improved budgetary control and accounting procedures.

The Telegraph's position in the newspaper market and in the 'quality' section of the press in particular is good, it is stated. Its overall marketing strategy is said to be well thought out – particularly in the vigorous development of the classified advertisement market where it had a 37 per cent share in 1977.

Profits safeguard regulations revised

Revised safeguard regulations for companies' basic profits following a Price Commission examination are provided in a statutory instrument laid before parliament on 6 March. The new regulations, published on 9 March, come into operation on 28 March.

The Price Commission (Amendment) Act, which passed through parliament in February removed the provisions under section 9 of the Price Commission Act 1977 requiring the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to establish safeguards for profit levels of individual firms during and following investigations by the Price Commission. Safeguards, however, are to continue in respect of examinations under section 10 of the Price Commission Act into sectors of industry.

The new statutory instrument – the Prices and Charges (Safeguard for Basic Profits) Regulations 1979 SI 1979/229 – replaces the Prices and Charges (Safeguard for Basic Profits) Regulations 1977 SI 1977/1272. It omits those parts of the previous regulations which provided for safeguards during and following investigations.

The new regulations also omit those provisions of the previous regulations applicable after examination which relate to previous levels of profitability (the 'historic' safeguard). The new regulations provide a safeguard, following examinations, of 3 per cent on current profit margins for manufacturers and providers of services and between 2 per cent and 5 per cent for distributions according to the ratio of sales to stock. There are special provisions for banks and other financial institutions. The detailed provisions for the calculation of safeguard entitlements are substantially unchanged from the previous regulations.

Air conditioning approvals authority set up

An air conditioning industry approvals authority has been set up for certificating air conditioning equipment tested to British standards. It is sponsored by the air conditioning industry board, formerly the air conditioning joint liaison committee.

The scheme is compatible with the aim of the Nedo sector working party for the industry – for a national approvals authority to encourage the use of approved equipment and to establish its approval with an authoritative organisation. It is also in line with legislation on environmental safety and consumer protection. The move will no doubt cause government departments and national and local authorities to specify approved equipment as standard.

The Electricity Council appliance testing laboratories (ATL) will be the test house for both safety and performance and will test air conditioners, dehumidifiers and heat pumps. Subject to the new authority's approval, a company's own facilities may be used for testing, under the supervision of the ATL. To regulate the initial demand for the testing and approval procedures, applications are invited from manufacturers to submit units of up to 7 kW capacity starting with split units, followed by window units and later wall units. Later phases of the scheme will be the testing of equipment in the ranges 7 to 35 kW and 35 to 70 kW. Testing of dehumidifiers and heat pumps will follow when appropriate standards are available.

Approvals will be published by the authority by way of an approved list available from the Air Conditioning Advisory Bureau which is acting as secretariat for the authority. It is intended to publish the first list of approved equipment to coincide with the 1980 Hevac exhibition. The sign of approval to be adopted is a variation of the familiar 'twin arrows' symbol currently used by the air conditioning industry.

The authority comprises representatives from the British Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Association, the Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Manufacturers' Association (Hevac), the Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association and the electricity supply industry.

Merger proposals cleared

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection Roy Hattersley has decided, on the information at present before him, not to refer the following proposed mergers or acquisitions to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

GEI International Ltd/The Moss Engineering Group Ltd

Wallace Brothers Trading and Industrial Ltd/OSE Holdings (UK) Ltd

Babcock and Wilcox Ltd/Allatt Ltd

Dymo Ltd/the price labelling business of Avery Label Systems Ltd

Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd/Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company Ltd

Armitage-Shanks Group Ltd/H. and R. Johnson-Richards-Tiles Ltd

Norcos Ltd/H and R Johnson-Richards-Tiles Ltd

Browne and Sharpe Manufacturing Company Ltd/Chamberlain Group Ltd.

Mr Hattersley has also decided, on present information, not to refer the acquisition by Lloyds and Scottish Ltd of a substantial minority shareholding in Lookers Ltd to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

New publications

Commodities: the hard truth about metals . . .

Commodity markets have a mystique that may bewilder the newcomer and make him suspicious of the motives of traders. None more so than the metal markets – though the ever-growing importance of the industrialised production of a wide range of metals means that market movements touch all our lives. In a mere 38 pages, John Edwards and Peter Robbins, in their 'Guide to non-ferrous metals and their markets', vividly draw the background to the factors operating in international markets – and adopt an optimistic tone about the future.

But the main part of the book concerns the metals themselves, and their various idiosyncrasies. Take gallium, sodium and vanadium – one is mined chiefly in Switzerland, the second found in almost limitless abundance in the sea, the last used in the manufacture of oil and gas pipelines. Messrs Edwards and Robbins not only offer an introduction to the economic significance, pricing and marketing of these commodities in an international context, they also provide a brief systematic guide to the production, industrial uses and marketing of the 32 non-ferrous metals covered. Gold, silver and platinum are specifically excluded, and are intended to be the subject of a sequel.

Each metal is treated in a separate section of three or four pages, including graphs of production and world prices. Appendices include basic terminology of the metal markets, London Metal Exchange contract rules, and a directory of associations and dealers.

The title is perhaps a slight misnomer, as the authors include a semiconductor such as silicon, although they do not mention its new uses in solar energy and microelectronics. But as a compact introduction to the mysteries of metals trading and as a quick reference guide to particular commodities, this book will obviously be of value to both the economist and the business man.

Guide to non-ferrous metals and their markets by John Edwards and Peter Robbins. Kogan Page, 1979. 211 pages. £14.00 (ISBN 0 85038 159 2).

. . . and their industrial consumption

The latest issue of the Economist Intelligence Unit's (EIU) 'World commodity outlook' is concerned primarily with the short term. Coverage is not so wide, but more detailed, than Edwards and Robbins' book (above) – only dealing with 14 metals including silver. The authors adopt a stance very much in opposition to the nil-growth lobby – they feel resource depletion is no argument against economic growth.

However, in the short term, world demand for many metals continues to be disappointing for producers, who in spite of increased capacity are faced with consumption still below its 1973 peak for six major metals.

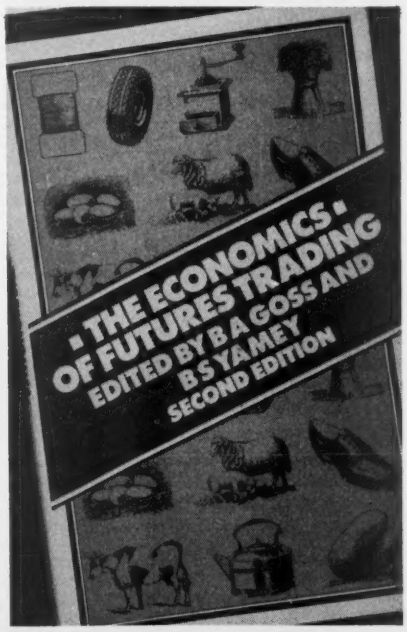
In its analytical survey of industrial raw materials, including in addition metals, fibres, hides, timber and technical oils, EIU begins by examining the changing world conditions in which the commodities are traded. Then, taking each commodity in turn with background statistical data, it makes an assessment of likely future trends in supply, demand and prices. For example, it argues that with nickel consumption likely to rise only 3 per cent in 1979 to 515,000 tons, producers will be able to reduce excess inventories and prevent further price reductions only by maintaining the output costs currently in force. Or in the case of cobalt, 'which has caused so much concern to governments and industry over the past year', with the Zaire crisis, an anticipated supply shortage, and a feeling that its price is nowhere near its ceiling.

As always, this publication provides valuable background information in the fields covered.

World commodity outlook 1978/79: industrial raw materials. Economist Intelligence Unit, Spencer House, 27 St James's Place, London SW1A 1NT 1978. 102 pages, paperback. £25.00.

New edition on futures trading

For the uninitiated, futures trading in an organised commodity market or exchange can be defined simply as the method by which commodities are sold through the medium of a standard contract. This provides for the delivery of the item concerned at some agreed future date. In recent year 'futures trading' and 'futures contracts' have formed the subject for much lively discussion among economists, and Basil Yamey and Barry Goss have gathered together a selection of major articles on the economics of trading written by a number of eminent economists from this country and overseas. Their approach is theoretical but they cover a wide range of topics – hedging, speculation and price movements.



Now available in a second edition, the book is particularly valuable for its substantial introduction (which covers about a quarter of the volume). It provides a most useful explanation for those unfamiliar with the subject, although it appears to have been written primarily for the trained economist.

In the two years since the appearance of the first edition, which has become an important work on the subject, the compilers appear to have found little additional material to add to this new edition – the main change is a three-page postscript. But it remains a valuable work for those involved in the futures trading market, whether the interest is theoretical or practical. However those with the first edition may wish to compare the two before buying the new one.

The economics of futures trading: readings, selected, edited and introduced by B. A. Goss and B. S. Yamey. 2nd edition. Macmillan, 1978. 239 pages. £10.00 (ISBN 0 333 24621 7).

Uranium and the nuclear controversy

Uranium supply and demand was the subject of an international symposium held in London last July. The papers presented then have now been published and, in his 'foreword' to this substantial volume, chairman of the Uranium Institute Heinrich Mandel expresses the hope that one day the annual symposium will be able to concentrate on the technology and economics of nuclear fuel. But at the moment, he says, the programme must reflect the two major political issues of non-proliferation and nuclear acceptability. The proceedings were divided into sections on the uranium market, technical factors influencing supply, the nuclear controversy and non-proliferation and fuel assurance.

The papers, which covered both the market for uranium and the nuclear controversy generally, certainly reflected the broad international nature of the discussions. It is particularly interesting to find that attention was paid to various aspects of the market as seen from different national viewpoints. The volume cannot fail to be of interest to anyone concerned with the nuclear industry today.

Uranium supply and demand. Proceedings of the Third International Symposium held by the Uranium Institute. Mining Journal Books Ltd, PO Box 10, Edenbridge, Kent TN8 5NE, 1978. xiv, 370 pages. £15.00 (ISBN 0 900117 15 X).

on Britain's independent shipbuilders & repairers

Learning some new tricks

After passage of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act and the formation of British Shipbuilders in 1977 [1], about 50 per cent of the British shiprepairing industry, and a much smaller part of the shipbuilding sector, remained in private ownership. This article describes how the independent shipbuilding and shiprepairing sector has learned to adjust to difficult international conditions – and survive.

Nationalisation of the major British shipbuilding companies, some of which also had shiprepairing yards, and slow-speed marine engine building companies was foreshadowed by the passage of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act in March 1977. Vesting day was 1 July 1977. The new corporation, British Shipbuilders, subsequently acquired a number of shiprepairing companies which were omitted from the legislation.

The developments left about 50 per cent of the British shiprepairing industry in private ownership – measured in terms of turnover and the number of men employed at that time. Major shiprepairers which were not nationalised included the Laird Group companies on the Mersey; The Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Company on the Humber; Jefferies Avonmouth Ltd, and Bristol Channel Shiprepairers Ltd on the Bristol Channel; and Smiths Shiprepairers North Shields Ltd (formerly Known as Swan Hunter Shiprepairers Tyne Ltd) on the Tyne. Although representing only a very small proportion of the total tonnage built, the remaining independent shipbuilders include companies such as Cochrane Shipbuilders Ltd and Richard Dunston (Hessle) Ltd which can build all classes of ships up to 6000 tonnes deadweight (dwt).

[1] A special report on British Shipbuilders was published in *Trade and Industry* on 28 July 1978.

Shipping depression

The reorganised British shipbuilding and repairing industries have been bedding down in some of the most difficult international conditions. The world shipping industry is now in the fifth year of its worst depression this century. No previous depression has lasted so long. The difficulties stem from a period of worldwide over-production of tonnage before the 1973 oil crisis and have been exacerbated by the depression in world trade, which followed. As a result a very substantial tonnage of ships has been laid up and very depressed freight rates have been obtained for the ships still in service. This has led to a very big increase in the scrapping of ships.

The consequences have been twofold. First when ship-owners have to face the decision whether it is more economical to build, repair or scrap a ship, the choice may well come down in favour of acquiring cheaply a second-hand vessel, which reduces the demand for new construction and shiprepairs. As all countries are faced with this situation there is intense competition for every job which becomes available, so that prices have fallen to very low levels. Secondly, the fall in demand for larger ships has encouraged yards formerly in this market to turn their attention to building smaller vessels, increasing competition in an already intensely competitive sector and causing problems for the smaller shipbuilder.

Then there has been the demise of British long-distance fishing operations following the introduction of the 200-mile limit to territorial waters in traditional British fishing areas such as around the coasts of Iceland, the fish conservation problems in nearer waters and the delay in resolving EEC fishing policies. This has led to substantial numbers of larger fishing vessels being laid up and a fall in the demand for new vessels.

The independent sector companies have responded to these very difficult circumstances by searching hard for orders and by reorganising their businesses to reduce costs to a minimum, to enable them to compete effectively against all competition without incurring unnecessary losses.

Despite these strenuous efforts to achieve a profitable position, a number of independent shiprepairing companies have had to report substantial losses. And, unfortunately, substantial redundancies have resulted in a reduction in the total workforce employed in the private sector of the industry.

One of the largest dry docks on the west coast of England: the Royal Edward Dry Dock, Avonmouth.

Shiprepairing

The independent shiprepairing companies fall into two major groups: those with dry-docking facilities; and the specialist shiprepairing firms.

Although publicly owned, Harland and Wolff Ltd in Belfast does not belong to British Shipbuilders and its shiprepairing department is a member of the Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Independent Association (SSIA – see page 550). The company operates the biggest dry-docking facilities in the UK with two slipways and three dry docks, the largest, of which is 335 m long and is capable of docking vessels up to 215 000 dwt. Harland and Wolff's shiprepairing operations are backed up by excellent engineering workshops and the company can undertake every

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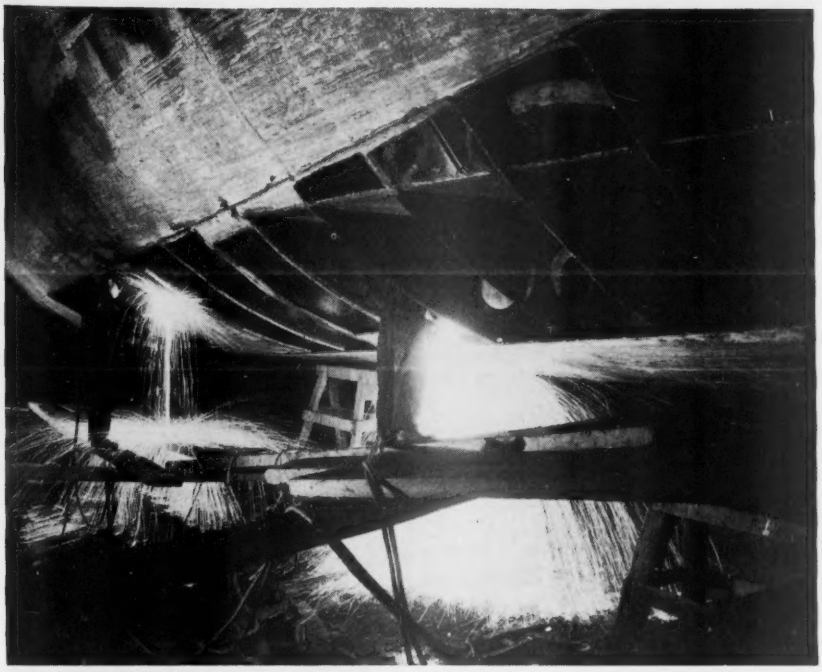

Repairing ship's hull damage at Manchester Dry Docks.

type of shiprepair or conversion. Harland and Wolff also operates a mobile labour force of qualified and experienced engineers who can be sent to any part of the world to diagnose problems and supervise remedial work.

Other independent shiprepairing companies are located on all of the major rivers and estuaries around the British isles. For example, on the Clyde there is the old-established shipbuilding and shiprepairing company of James Lamont and Company Ltd. This company is now probably the biggest shiprepairer on the Clyde, with two dry docks at Greenock, the largest of which is 113 m long. The firm also repairs ships afloat, both at the yard and away from it.

In the north-east of Scotland, at Aberdeen, John Wood Group Shiprepairing Ltd, in September last year officially opened its new £2 million shiprepair facilities, which include a 1600 tonnes slipway. This augmented the company's existing 600 tonnes slipway and two repair berths with a total quay frontage of 160 m. The company provides one of the most comprehensive shiprepair services north of the border and is well-placed to participate in various aspects of North Sea oil development.

Two other shiprepairers in Scotland are Clyde Dock Engineering Company Ltd at Govan on the Clyde and Independent Shiprepairers Ltd at Leith. Both companies were formed within the last two years and have been very successful. Independent Shiprepairers Ltd also has shiprepair facilities at Harwich, Felixstowe, Southampton and on the Thames.

On the Mersey, the Laird Group operates through two main shiprepairing companies. One of them is the CBS Engineering Company at Liverpool which operates four dry docks (the largest is 282 m long) all within the enclosed dock system. The dry docks can be entered at any time of the day or night. Comprehensive shiprepairing and engineering services are available on a 24 hours-per-day, seven days-a-week basis and the company's engineering workshops are modern and fully equipped to cope with all shiprepairing and engineering requirements.

The other main Laird Group company is J. Gordon Alison, established at Birkenhead for over 100 years and well-known in shipping and general engineering circles. The company has kept well abreast of the changing techniques of the industry and among its facilities are full foundry and pattern-making services and a modern, well-equipped machine shop. The company offers a shiprepairing service covering the entire Merseyside area and a general engineering service with extensive and widespread connections.

The well-known shipping company, Ocean Fleets Ltd, operates a shiprepairing base at Odyssey Works in Birkenhead which repairs company ships and is also open for repair of other vessels. Using a highly capable management team experienced in all aspects of ship operation and shiprepair, Ocean Fleets has the capacity to plan and execute all types of shiprepair work, both afloat and in dry docks which it exclusively controls.

The Mersey has always been a major shiprepairing locality and there are still many smaller shiprepairing companies in the area. Among them is J. W. Pickering and Sons Ltd. As a measure of its confidence in the future, J. W. Pickering moved in August last year to a brand new engineering workshop and offices at Bootle, from old premises in Liverpool. Close to the new Royal Seaforth Dock, the company is ideally situated to take advantage of the increasing trade being attracted by the new dock. Another firm in the shiprepair business on the Mersey and moving with the times, is James Troop and Company Ltd, shiprepairer and engineering specialist in fuel injection and pipe installations. It has built up a position as a distributor for Rolls-Royce marine diesels and also as official stockist and repairer for Ruston, Paxman, Dorman, English Electric, Deutz and MAK Engines.

Although 40 miles from the sea, Manchester is a busy port and it is the home of another important shiprepairing company, Manchester Dry Docks Ltd, which is well-placed to attract repair work to the port and cater to visiting ships. The company operates three dry docks, the longest of which is 163 m long, and its repair workshops and facilities are capable of undertaking conversions, major modifications, refits, ship-lengthening and voyage repairs. It also undertakes grit blasting, painting and tank cleaning, electrical overhauls, electric motor rewinds and in-situ boring, and has work boats and vehicles available for shiprepairs off the premises. Major work undertaken during the last two years includes refitting the weather ships, *Weather Advisor* and *Weather Monitor*, and conversion of trawlers to submarine 'mother ships' for Vickers Oceanics Ltd.

One of the major independent shiprepairing companies on the Bristol Channel is Jefferies Avonmouth Ltd. Part of the well-established Charles Hill of Bristol Group Ltd, Jefferies is a shiprepairing and engineering company and operates one of the largest dry docks on the west coast of England. The Royal Edward Dock, which is 266.7 m long and 30.5 m wide, is one of the few in the UK capable of dry-docking a fully loaded vessel. With the recent development of the new Royal Portbury Dock and the port facilities at Avonmouth, which have excellent access to the M5 and M4 motorways and main-line rail communications, Jefferies is in a good position to take advantage of the increased trade which should develop from these improvements. The company has also been successful in attracting repair work, both to the dry dock and afloat, in competitive tender. In 1977 work started on a major refurbishment of Jefferies' facilities and this was completed last year. The craneage around the dry dock was modified and extended considerably, the steel fabrication shops were enlarged and additional overhead gantry cranes installed. Jefferies also has facilities on site at the new Royal Portbury Dock.

At Dartmouth in Devon, Philip and Son Ltd which was established in 1858 became well known as a small shipbuilder but now concentrates entirely on shiprepairing, either on its own slipway or on ships afloat. The repair services are supported by fully comprehensive workshops. Heavy marine fabrications are produced to customers' designs in the main fabrication hall which is equipped with a 40-tonne overhead crane. The company

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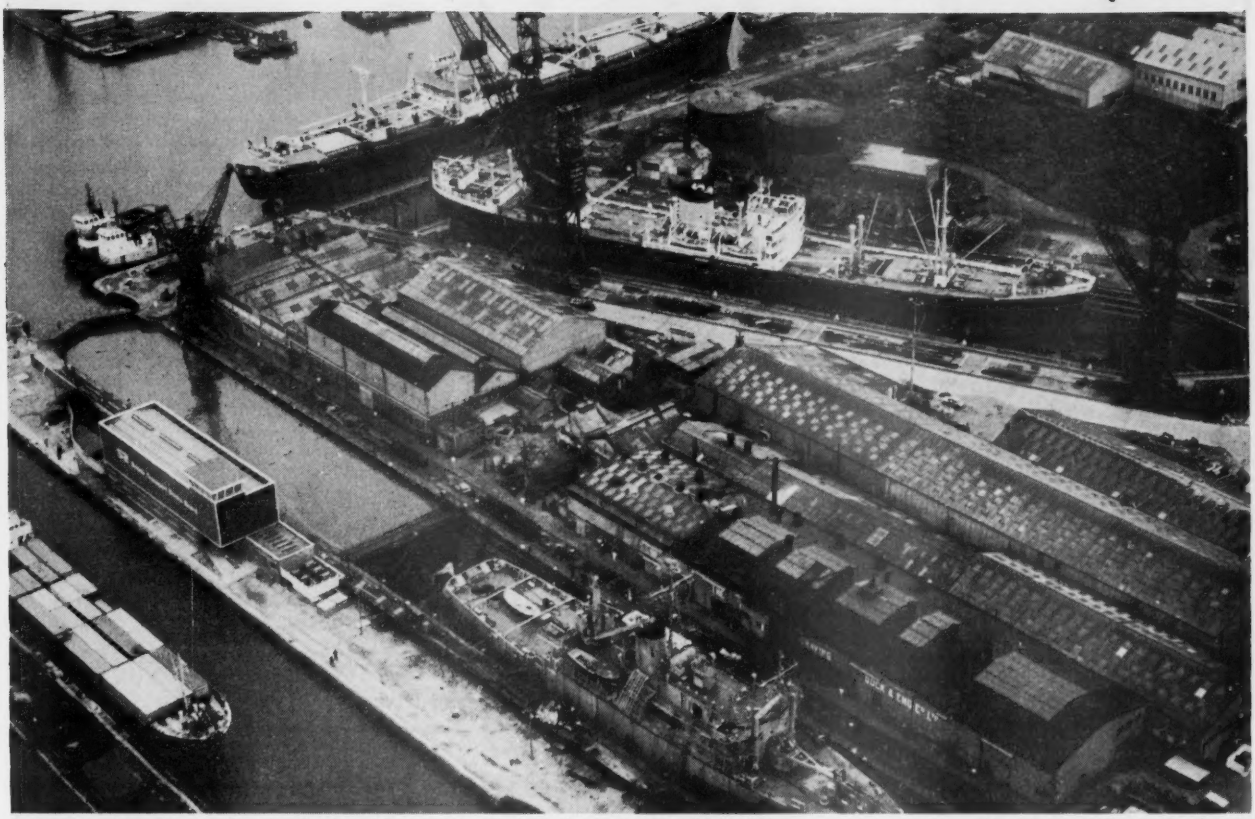

Aerial view of The Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Co Ltd's dry docks, non-tidal refitting quay and workshops at Immingham, South Humberside. The docks can be entered by ships up to 26 000 dwt at any state of the tide.

offers a 'seven-day 24-hour service' to undertake voyage repairs at nearby ports. It is well prepared to take advantage of offshore oil developments in the south west and is a member of 'Offshore Energy – Plymouth', a consortium formed to promote the region as an energy-producing area.

On the Thames and Medway there are a number of companies carrying out ship-repairs either within the enclosed dock system, at river berths or while moored at the buoys. One of the leading firms is W. Badger Ltd operating from works at Millwall, Tilbury and Sheerness. Those at Millwall were established in 1848 when the docks were flourishing, but in anticipation of the movement of shipping to the lower reaches of the river, establishments were set up at Tilbury and Sheerness. From these bases many extensive and efficient repair/refit contracts have been carried out on varying sizes of vessels ranging from coasters up to the largest container ships.

There are also independent shiprepairers on many of the other rivers and estuaries along the east coast of England. Important among these is The Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Company Ltd which has its main establishment at Immingham on the south bank of the Humber estuary, where the deep-water channel allows vessels of up to 26 000 dwt to be dry-docked at any hour regardless of the tide. The facilities are compactly laid out and include comprehensively equipped workshops flanking three private dry docks measuring up to 183 m by 27.5 m. The company has a refitting quay of 305 m length and offers facilities for the repair of vessels at adjacent river terminal berths. Recent restructuring of the company's organisation is aimed at establishing an improved standard of service through higher efficiency and flexibility. The company, which is a member of the Richardsons Westgarth Group, also operates branch works at Alexandra Dock, Hull, and is equipped to carry out voyage repairs on vessels in all Hull docks.

On the Tyne, The Tyne Dock Engineering Company Ltd operates one of the smaller shiprepair yards but it is no worse for that and it undertakes all types of repairs, including repairs on naval vessels. Its dry-docking facilities are able to take vessels up to 96 m long and there is a fitting-out quay for vessels up to 183 m long. The company operates a day-and-night service with a breakdown squad for emergency repairs.

The Tyne is also the home of probably the largest of the independent shiprepairers, Smiths Shiprepairers North Shields Ltd. The company has major dry-docking and ship-repair facilities and, after a difficult 18 months, is now confident of a successful future.

Shipbuilding

As with the shiprepairers, the small independent shipbuilders are located right around the coast of Britain. The following examples illustrate the activities of the firms in this business.

Cochrane Shipbuilders Ltd, part of the North British Maritime Group since June 1976, established its shipyard in Selby in 1899 and, over the years, has constructed many hundreds of vessels of all types. Although Selby is 78 miles from the sea, the shipyard has built a tanker of over 6000 dwt. Cochrane is traditionally associated with trawler construction, and virtually re-built the British deep-sea trawler fleet after the second world war. The company does not specialise in any one particular class of ship and is capable of designing all classes of tugs, fishing vessels, supply ships, dry-cargo ships, petroleum and chemical tankers, and diving-support ships. Recent deliveries have included the *Lady Moira* and the *Lady Debbie*, two twin-screw harbour/coastal tugs, *Irishman* and *Yorkshireman*, two twin-screw ocean-going tugs, and the estuarial coastal tanker MV *Bromley*.

Cochrane recently launched the *Selbydyke*, a bulk cargo vessel of 2750 dwt, and other vessels under construction include the diving-support ship, *Star Perseus*, and a refrigerated fish-carrying ship of a design not previously built in the UK.

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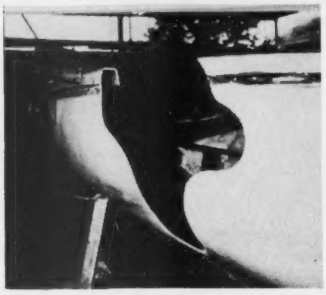

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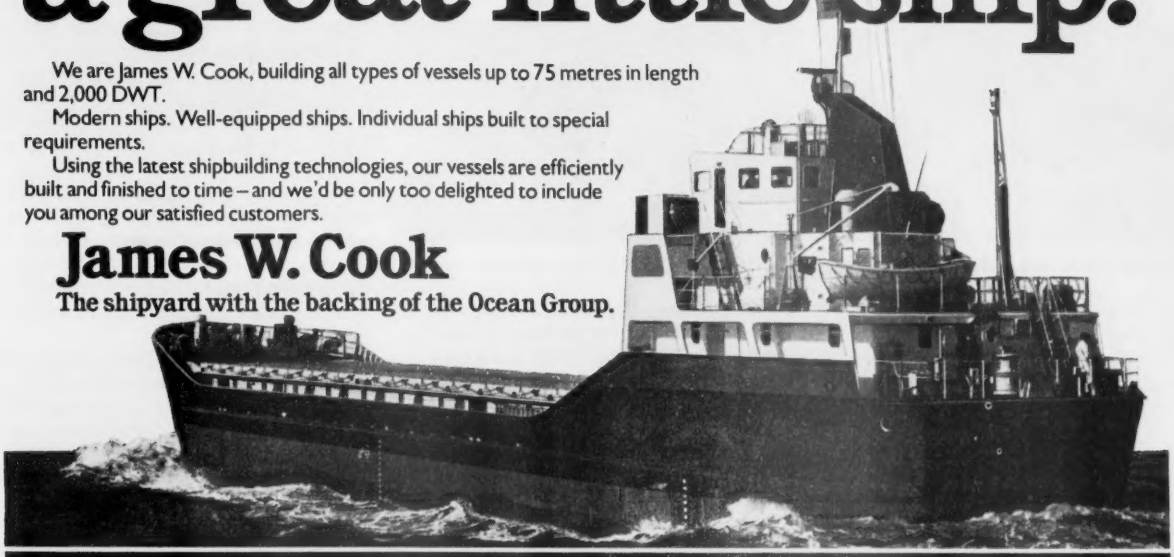

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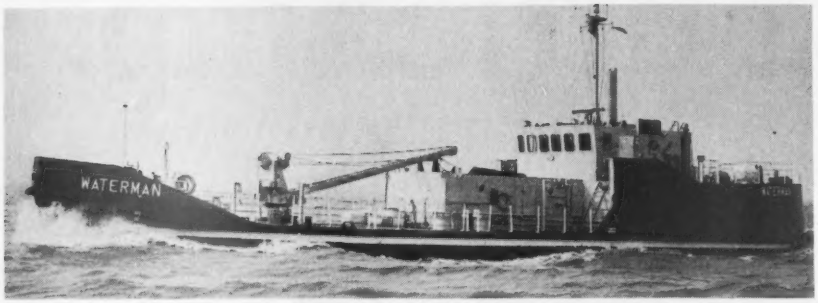

'Waterman' – a water carrier built for the Ministry of Defence by Richard Dunston (Hessle) Ltd.

the Richard Dunston group is another of the independent shipbuilders based in the Humber area. The group builds all classes of vessels up to 100 m long and specialises in building tugs, fishing vessels, coastal tankers, dry-cargo vessels, inland waterway craft, and small naval vessels. Since July 1977, the group has completed one 1000 ton tuna vessel for Peru; two 2070 hp fire-fighting harbour and coastal tugs; two 2064 hp harbour and coastal tugs; one 250 ton water carrier and five fleet tenders for the Ministry of Defence; and five 240 hp tugs for Indonesia.

The Dunston group has also built the *Oxcar* the most powerful Voith Schneider water tractor in the UK, for the Forth Ports Authority and work is at present in hand on five additional tugs, a 2500 dwt coastal tanker, three torpedo recovery launches and three water tractors. Overseas, Richard Dunston Ltd led the independent shipbuilders' bid to sell specially designed fishing vessels to India in a consortium of shipbuilders and technical advisory services. The vessels are designed for fishing in India's newly acquired territorial waters up to the 200-mile limit.

One of the smallest yards on the Humber is John Harker (Shipyards) Ltd, part of the Lyon and Lyon Group. In the yard they can build vessels up to 1000 dwt and repair vessels up to 65 m long. The company also operates a dry dock and shiprepairing facilities at Sharpness in Gloucestershire.

The Yorkshire Dry Dock Company Ltd at Hull, a member of the Whitaker group of companies which specialises in transport on the inland waterways of Yorkshire, not only services the group's fleet but also builds vessels for a wide variety of customers at home and overseas. Recent construction includes 10 bunkering barges for Indonesia and a small coaster, *Alice PG*. The company can build all classes of vessels up to 64 m in length and has dry-docking facilities for vessels up to 64 m long.

One of the most significant shipbuilders on the east coast is Richards (Shipbuilders) Ltd which has yards at Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth. The firm has been established in trawler building for about 100 years, although it has now broadened its range to include tugs, small tankers, cargo vessels and oil-rig supply vessels.

Another of the east coast shipbuilders is James W. Cook and Co (Wivenhoe) Ltd, an Ocean Company. In the last 18 months the firm has completed three 1550 dwt cargo vessels and a 750 dwt tanker with a total value of some £3.5 million. The company has extended its berths to allow ships up to 75 m and 2400 dwt to be built and an additional fabrication shed has been erected. It has developed a successful short-sea trader called the 'Colne' class cargo ship which, although designed for trade between the UK and the continent, is classed for worldwide trading. The firm's order book extends into the middle of next year.

To a considerable extent the decline in the importance of the Port of London has been compensated for by the increase in the importance of the small ports along the east and south coasts of England. These ports provide direct and easy access to road communications and the manufacturing industry in their hinterland. Crescent Shipping, at Rochester, with its capacity for building and repairing ships up to 60 m long, is a company well-placed to take advantage of this growth. A speciality of the yard is the construction of lighters designed for bulk grain carriage, and in recent years it has built five of these craft each of 750 dwt.

North of the border, Campbeltown Shipyard Ltd, which specialises in fishing vessels, is now one of the largest private shipbuilders in Scotland and, on the Clyde, James Lamont (see page 543) has also built ships.

Finally, mention must be made of two of the smaller shipbuilders, Bideford Shipyard (1973) Ltd and James & Stone (Brightlingsea) Ltd. Both have their shipyards well away from traditional shipbuilding areas and they are particularly good at building specialist vessels. Bideford, for example, has recently completed a yacht with a copper nickel hull, and is at present building standard coastal cargo vessels, the Bideford 48's, which are specially designed with a low air draught allowing the vessel to travel long distances up inland waterways. James & Stone builds a wide variety of ships and the firm has been assessed to DEF STAN 05–21 for all types of craft up to 36.6 m in length. In recent years about 80 per cent of its output has been exported to the middle and far east and Africa.

George Brown and Company (Marine) Ltd of Greenock provides an example of the versatility of the independents through its subsidiary, Cargo-speed Equipment Ltd, which manufactures an impressive range of ship's equipment, particularly for ro-ro and cargo vessels: this includes ramps and bow doors for ro-ro ferries and hatch covers and cranes for cargo vessels. This company recently succeeded in winning the contract for ro-ro equipment to be incorporated into the three vessels now being built in Germany for European Ferries (Townsend Thoresen).

This brief round-up of the independent British shiprepairing and shipbuilding companies will have shown that these excellent examples of British private enterprise are still surviving in an industry which has seen the demise of many famous names and major reductions in the activities of important shipbuilding and repairing companies in countries throughout the world, including Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, France and Japan.

Undoubtedly, the future will not be easy for these British independents. But this account of their businesses will have shown something of their determination and ability to succeed.

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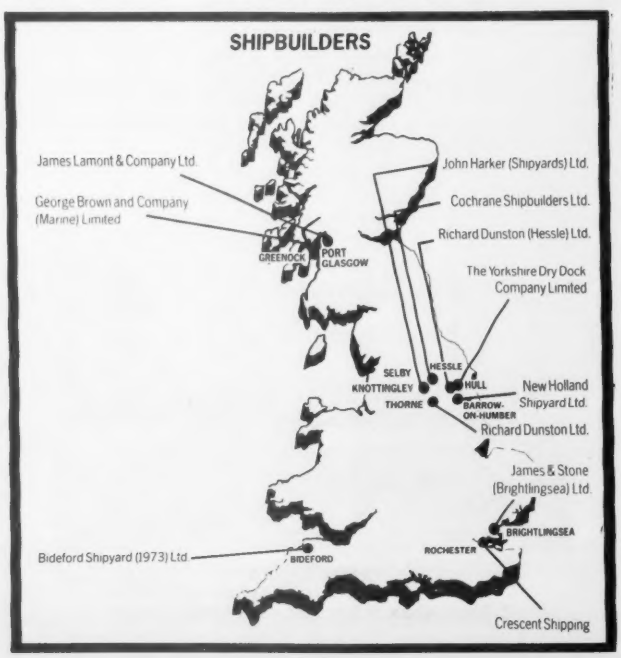

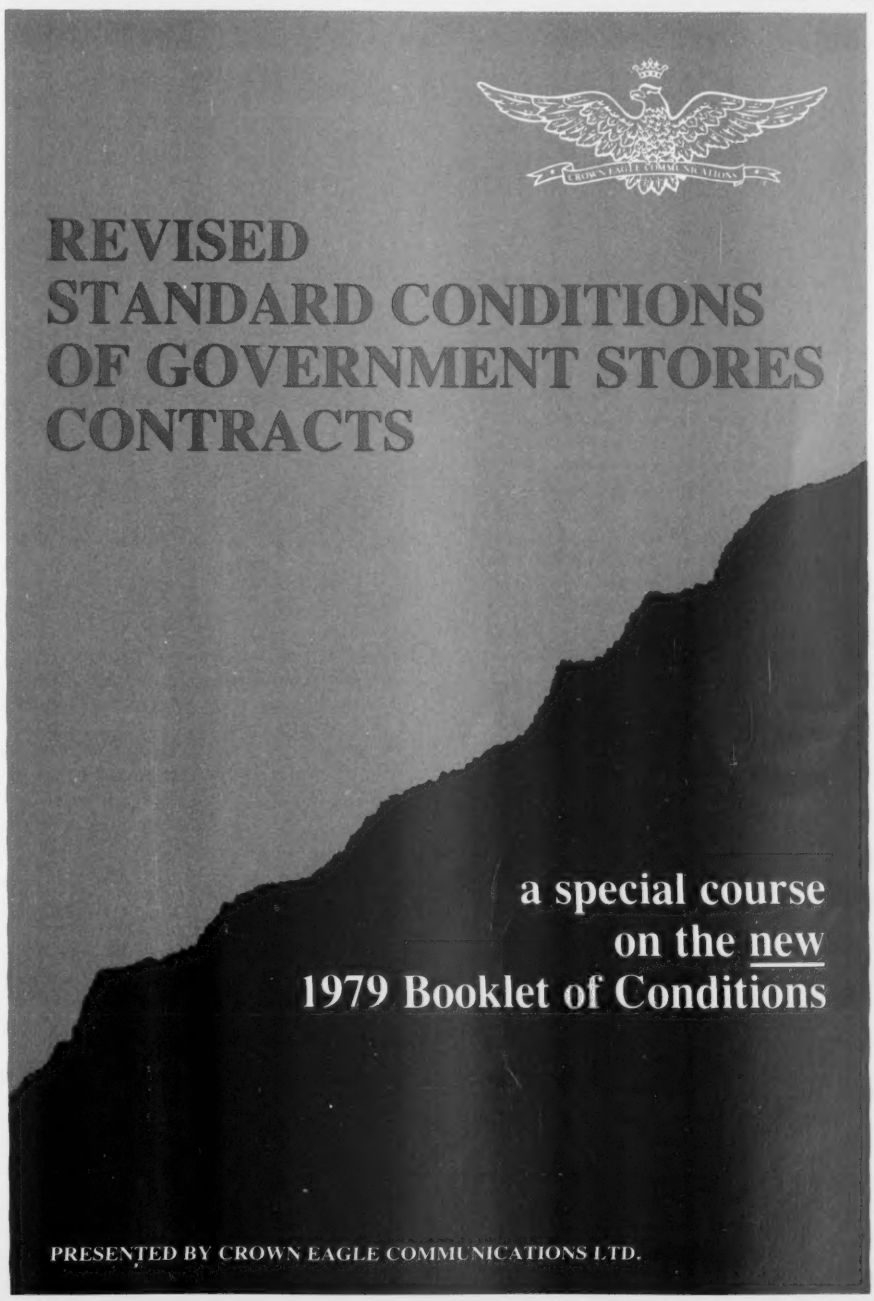
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on the new
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THE COURSE

Mark down 1 April 1979, for that's the date the new 1979 edition of the *Booklet Of Standard Conditions Of Government Contracts For Stores Purchases* (GC/Stores/1) becomes effective – an edition which changes, in certain significant respects, the terms of U.K. Government stores contracts. So it's an important date to those who do business with, or for, the Government.

For this reason, Crown Eagle Communications – with the help of the Confederation of British Industry – has expeditiously developed this special one-day Course. It is a Course which is intended to (a) explain the background of, and *reasons* for, the new Standard Conditions; (b) instruct you in their terms and their *meaning*; and (c) point out their *practical effects* on your operations.

Those of you for whom this Course is intended – Government and contractor representatives – will immediately realize its importance. Nothing more, therefore, need be said (other than to direct you to the balance of this brochure for details).

THE SCHEDULE

Registration
0830-0900
Morning Session
0900-1200
Luncheon
1215-1315
Afternoon Session
1330-1730
Refreshments
1030-1045
1500-1515

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THE FACULTY

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George Evans

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THE COURSE DIRECTOR

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REVISED STANDARD CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT STORES CONTRACTS

CURRICULUM

0830 **REGISTRATION**

0900 **BACKGROUND**

Aims of Standard Conditions • October 1970 Edition of GC/Stores/1: How used; why a review; conduct of the review; general result • The 1979 Edition.

0915 **NEW PROPERTY & RISK CONDITIONS**

SC4: Inspection • SC24: Rejection • SC7: Delivery • SC12: Loss Or Damage To The Articles • SC25: Acceptance.

1130 **CLINIC**

1215 **LUNCHEON**

1330 **AMENDED NON-PRICING CONDITIONS**

SC11: Issues Of Government Property • SC55: Damage To Government Property • SC2: Specifications • SC3: Alteration Of Specifications, Plans, Drawings, Patterns & Samples • SC10: Progress Reports • SC42: Materials Requirements • SC60: Tests • SC5: Acceptance Marks • SC41: Delivery Under Warrants Or Orders • SC31: Use Of Documents, Information, etc. • SC32A: Patents.

1600 **AMENDED PRICING CONDITIONS**

SC43: Price Fixing • SC48: Availability Of Information • SC50: Reference Of Contract Questions To Review Board • SC51: Reference Of Subcontract Questions to Review Board • SC52: Reference To Review Board Of Questions Regarding Work Placed With Subsidiaries • SC53: Pricing On Ascertained Costs.

1645 **CLINIC**

1730 **COURSE ENDS**

REGISTRATION APPLICATION

Detach and mail this application (or a facsimile) to

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Crown Eagle Communications Limited
Two Bloomsbury Place ⋆ London WC1A 2QA

Enclosed please find my *£64.80* cheque [£60 + £4.80 VAT] – *£70.20* cheque [£65 + £5.20 VAT] if registration is made later than one week before the session starts – for the following 1979 session of *Revised Standard Conditions Of Govt. Stores Contracts*. (Please make cheques payable to *Standard Conditions Course*).

☐ 28 March ⋆ London ⋆ The Carlton Tower

☐ 10 April ⋆ Bristol ⋆ Unicorn Hotel

☐ 24 April ⋆ Leeds ⋆ Hotel Metropole

I understand that (a) an acknowledgement/VAT invoice for this registration will be sent to me, and (b) this registration may not be cancelled later than one week before the session starts (but I may name a substitute at any time before the session begins).

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GENERAL INFORMATION

LOCATIONS & DATES / 1979

London • 28 March
Carlton Tower
Tel: 01/235-5411

Bristol • 10 April
Unicorn Hotel
Tel: 294811

Leeds • 24 April
Hotel Metropole
Tel: 450841

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To register, complete and post the accompanying Application along with your *£64.80* cheque [£60 + £4.80 VAT] – *£70.20* cheque [£65 + £5.20 VAT] if registration is later than one week before the Course session begins – to the *exact* indicated address. Although the Course registration fee does not include (and we assume no responsibility for) hotel accommodations, the meeting hotel has set aside a limited block of guest rooms on a first-request basis. Should you wish to lodge there, please contact the hotel *promptly* and state that you will be attending the *Crown Eagle Communications Course*. Please note: Registrations may not be cancelled later than one week before the session begins (but substitutions may be made any time). Sound recordings are prohibited.

FURTHER INFORMATION

If additional information is desired, contact: J. K. Van Wycks, Seminar Division • Crown Eagle Communications Ltd. • Two Bloomsbury Place • London WC1A 2QA • Tel: 01/636-0617

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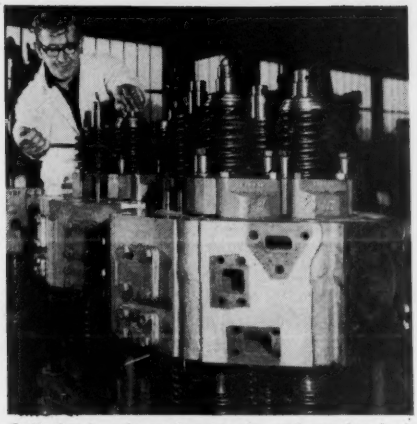

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Commercial Dry Dock Enterprises Ltd

Colchester
B James W. Cook and Co (only) (Wivenhoe) Ltd

Dartmouth
B Philip and Son Ltd

Felixstowe
James (Shiprepairers) (part of Independent Shiprepairers Ltd)

Glasgow
ClydeDock Engineering Co Ltd

Gravesend
Clifton Slipways Co Ltd

Great Yarmouth
B Richards (Shipbuilders) Ltd

Grimsby
BUT Engineers (Grimsby) Ltd

Harwich
Independent Shiprepairers Ltd

Hull
Globe Boiler and Ship Repairing Co Ltd

Leith
Edinburgh Dry Dock Co Ltd (part of Independent Shiprepairers Ltd)

Liverpool (inc Birkenhead)
B McTay Marine Ltd

London (inc River Thames)
Blundell and Crompton Ltd
B Cubow Ltd
J. S. Starnes and Sons Ltd
Independent Shiprepairers Ltd

Lowestoft
B Richards (Shipbuilders) Ltd

Milford Haven
Milford Haven Dry Dock Co

Newport
Bristol Channel Ship Repairers Ltd

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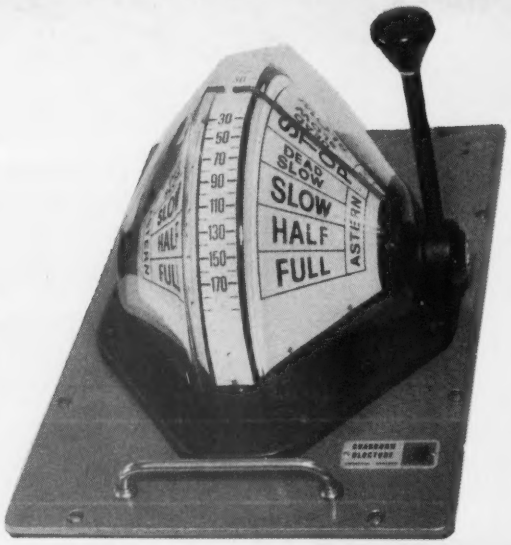

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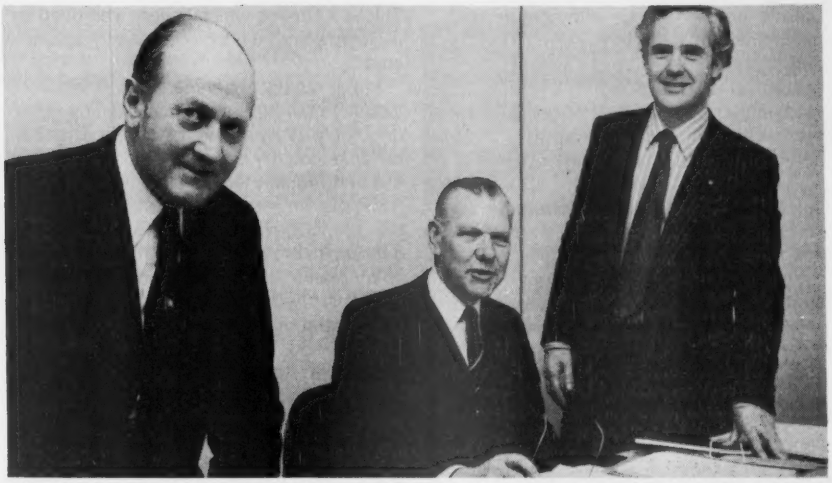
Serving the independent sector

Over 30 independent shiprepairing and shipbuilding companies now belong to the Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Independent Association which was formed in June 1977. SSIA director Alan Littlejohn describes the work of the association which offers a full range of trade association activities and deals with industrial relations matters on behalf of members.



Alan Littlejohn (centre) an economist, was appointed director of SSIA in June 1977 following 16 years in the international chemical industry and 10 years in trade associations. With him are Maurice Anthony, executive secretary, and John Hall, industrial relations executive.

As legislation to nationalise the major British shipbuilding and slow-speed marine engine building companies was making its way through parliament in 1977, it left a question mark over the future of the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association (SRNA). While many of its members would be taken into public ownership a number of the important shiprepairers, including many specialists, as well as several small shipbuilders, would not. And when members opted to dissolve the association on the day before British Shipbuilders' vesting day, the rest had to decide whether they needed a national association to represent their interests. After very careful consideration 30 of them decided that they did, and put their decision into practice on 29 June 1977 when the Shiprepairers and Shipbuilders Independent Association (SSIA) held its foundation meeting.

The steering committee which organised the development of the new association decided that it should be both a 'trade association' and an 'employers' organisation', so that it would take an interest in industrial relations matters and negotiations on behalf of its members with the trade unions, as well as undertaking a full range of trade association activities.

The steering committee also took steps to recruit the association's first director and my appointment was confirmed at the foundation meeting. Also appointed at the foundation meeting was executive secretary Maurice Anthony, who has spent his whole working life in the shipbuilding industry as a qualified naval architect and mechanical engineer, and Jim Winstanley, our accountant and office manager. John Hall, who has had considerable experience in industrial relations with British Airways, was subsequently appointed industrial relations executive.

Our first task was to find suitable office accommodation and we managed to find self-contained premises in the heart of the administrative area of London, close to Westminster and Whitehall.

The association has three major objectives which are very closely inter-related: to provide a forum for members to meet and discuss problems of mutual concern; to provide a platform for the industry to express its views – to government, parliament and the media, for example; and to provide central services for members – these include an industrial relations advisory service, the organisation for negotiating at national level with the trade

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unions, and assistance with commercial/marketing and technical/research activities.

Industrial relations

Undoubtedly, good industrial relations are of primary importance in the successful management of any industry today. And it is an area around which there is now a great deal of legislation which needs careful interpretation, so this is a subject to which the association has paid considerable attention.

From the outset, SSIA sought to strengthen and develop its contacts with members of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (CSEU). Following lengthy and careful negotiations, a national wage and conditions agreement covering all manual workers was successfully concluded under the government's phase three guidelines.

An obvious area of vital importance to good industrial relations is avoidance of disputes and SSIA has been working with the unions on a procedure for handling these matters. Following detailed discussions with CSEU, the final phase of negotiations for a new national procedure agreement for the avoidance of disputes has now been reached.

Another important service developed by the association for its members through its industrial relations unit is an extensive advisory service on all industrial relations matters. This is a service which is very well-used by members and, we believe, greatly appreciated.

In the rapidly changing world in which industry now has to operate, training is undoubtedly a very important subject. The shipbuilding industry is well served by the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board (SITB) and SSIA has established very close links with the board to develop training for the independent sector of the industry. Already a number of important seminars and courses have been arranged in collaboration with SITB for SSIA members in different parts of the country. And, in response to requests from SITB, SSIA has nominated people to serve on its board and committees.

Health and safety at work is another area to which the association is giving increasing attention. A recently formed Health and Safety Executive working party on which SSIA serves is concerned with the 'stenching' of bulk oxygen supplies in shipyards to make leakages of the gas more easily noticeable.

Sales promotion

SSIA was quick to take part in its first public exhibition. The opportunity came with the Shipcare '78 event in Hamburg last April. The exhibition was attended by major shiprepairing companies from all over the world and the association sponsored a joint-venture stand under the auspices of the British Overseas Trade Board. The stand was considered to be one of the best at the exhibition and attracted considerable interest, including coverage on German tv news. Nine firms, as well as the association, took space on the stand, and, although this was a first exhibition for nearly all those taking part in the joint venture, their creative efforts in producing suitable displays were a credit to them.

SSIA was also quick to recognise that joint efforts are becoming increasingly necessary for the successful marketing of ships to overseas customers. Consortia developing the sale of ships to many overseas markets must be able to provide professional technical advice, personnel training and other back-up services to meet needs of customers. In the recent attempt to sell fishing vessels to India by a consortium of shipbuilders and professional consultancy services, offering both the vessels and back-up services as a package to potential customers, SSIA was represented on a sales mission by one of its leading shipbuilding members – a mission which, I am delighted to say, received excellent support from British government services in India.

The association also provides for its members a market intelligence and information service on the needs of overseas customers.

Ships are very complex in both their

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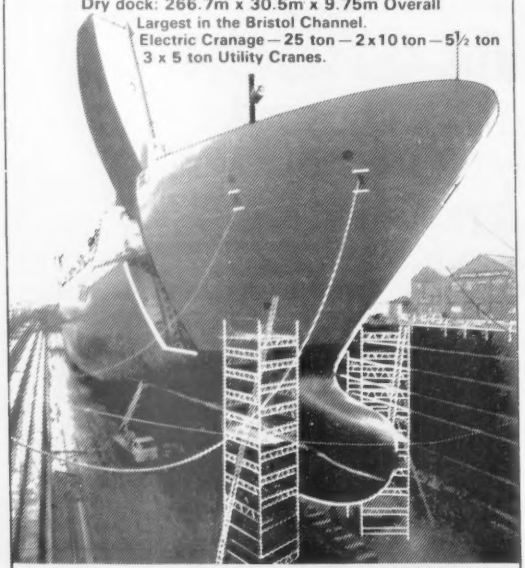

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method of construction and the equipment that goes into them and it is not surprising therefore that contracts for both shipbuilding and shiprepairing are intricate documents which have to be prepared by legal experts. In order to assist members in this important aspect of their relations with their customers, SSIA has had contract matters high on its priority list. The association was instrumental in preparing a set of standard conditions for shiprepairing which have been registered at the Office of Fair Trading. They came into effect on 1 August last year.

Technical matters

Rules for the construction of ships are also very detailed and have been evolved over many years, based on both scientific theory and practical experience. The Department of Trade has its own rules which incorporate international standards emanating from the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, (Imco). Lloyds Register of Shipping also has construction rules and both the Department of Trade and Lloyds Register have surveyors who inspect vessels during construction and on completion. The association has built up a close relationship with both organisations and is represented on committees and working parties studying new developments.

New technology

Technical development in shipbuilding and shiprepairing is advancing rapidly, and the independent sector will make every effort to ensure the products and services it offers to its customers are second to none in quality and technical content. SSIA has given careful thought to this matter and has made strong representations in order to try to ensure access to technical research resources. Parliament took note of this question when the nationalisation legislation was before it and firm assurances were given that the independent sector's interests would be safeguarded.

The British Ship Research Association (BSRA) at Wallsend-on-Tyne has been actively supported by the British shipbuilding industry for many years and the independent sector companies wish to have a continuing interest in the activities of this research association. The new arrangements introduced by BSRA in the middle of last year provided for SSIA to have the right to nominate one person to its new research council.

SSIA also believes in the value of published standards and the production of vessels incorporating products to standards. So, from the start, the association decided to join the British Standards Institution. It now has representation on several BSI committees.

Press and public relations

Government and parliament today are vitally concerned with industrial affairs and both are very relevant to the successful operation of industry. The association has developed excellent relations for the independent sector companies with the relevant government departments and especially the industries' sponsoring department, the Department of Industry.

The association has also fostered good relations with the technical and general press, so that the point of view of members can be made known to the specialist and general public, and with other trade associations which operate at national level within the maritime field, including the General Council of British Shipping and the British Marine Equipment Council. Good ties also exist between SSIA and remaining local associations within the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industries.

SSIA's first public exhibition: Jefferies Avonmouth Ltd's stand at the Shipcare '78 event in Hamburg in April 1978.

European co-operation

European co-operation in the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industries is organised through the Association of West European Shipbuilders (Awes). Awes has a number of sections and SSIA is active in the shiprepairing group, and the shiprepair contract conditions sub-committee and has considerable interest in the work of the small ship group.

Well-known initials

The success of the association in the first 18 months of its existence can be measured by the extent to which the initials 'SSIA' have become known. They have been reported in the columns of Hansard, in the press, and are now well-known throughout the industry. A further measure of the success of the association is the increasing number of inquiries about membership which are being received.

The future will undoubtedly be difficult for the industry but SSIA believes it will be able to assist member firms to make a profitable and valuable contribution to the success of this sector of British industry.

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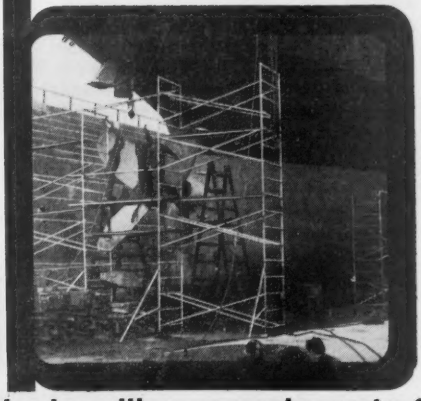

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Technology news

Anaerobic adhesives make better metal joints

Pera, the Production Engineering Research Association, has recently concluded an investigation, supported by the mechanical engineering and machine tools requirements board of the Department of Industry, in which several typical industrial examples of joints made by precision-machined interference fits were redesigned to utilise anaerobic adhesives. Tests demonstrated that the strength and quality of the joints using anaerobic adhesives were considerably better than with the more conventional forms of joint.

Anaerobic adhesives are liquid, single-component, polyester resins which cure into tough substances when deprived of air – for example, when confined between close-fitting metal parts. They are widely used for various types of minor repairs and particularly for thread locking. Their use is rising rapidly at between 20 and 30 per cent annually. Despite the acknowledged success of anaerobic adhesives to date, most design and production engineers continue to specify traditional methods of joining and fastening.

The main advantage of using anaerobic adhesives to replace interference fits arises from the fact that they can cope with diametral clearances of about 0.25 mm. However, for optimum strength, the diametral clearance should not exceed 0.10 mm. This means that for interference fits, machining tolerances can be relaxed considerably and machining times reduced. Ancillary items such as grub screws and taper pins can be dispensed with entirely.

Push-out and pull-out load tests carried out on the test components to establish their strength and quality, indicated that unless the conventional assembly was secured by a grub screw or pin, the room-temperature strength of a bonded joint was well in excess of the strength of the conventional assembly. The strength of a bonded joint did, however, decrease with increasing temperature; for example, a heat-resistant grade of anaerobic adhesive lost approximately 20 per cent of its room-temperature strength at 150°C.

As a consequence of this investigation, Pera concluded that there are worthwhile economic benefits to be gained by changing from precision-machined fits and associated retaining methods to anaerobic adhesive bonding methods. Typically, manufacturing times per joint were reduced by 40 to 70 per cent and in one application, material costs were reduced by 80 per cent.

Further information about the work undertaken by Pera in joining processes is available from the Manager, Machining and Joining Department, Research and Development Division, Pera, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire LE13 0PB.

Tribology centre stops beer-keg leakage

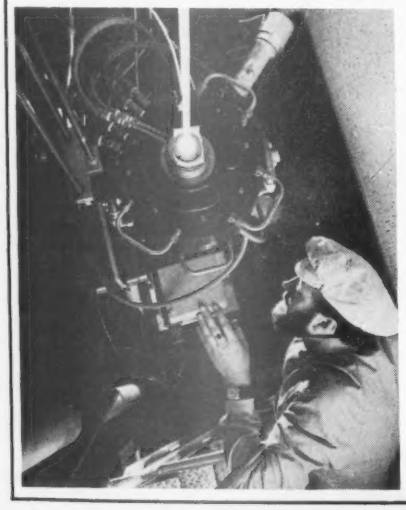
Troublesome leakages from beer kegs, because some closures seated badly immediately after filling, were being experienced by Arthur Guinness Son and Co (Dublin) Ltd. This fault necessitated discharge of the newly filled kegs and servicing of the closure assembly. The National Centre of Tribology, at the Risley laboratory of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, assessed the design and sealing operation of the existing closure, and made recommendations which effected an improvement without changing the basic format or altering the existing dispensing equipment, which would have been costly to undertake.

The closure consisted essentially of a moulded acetal polymer disc sealed on its inside and outside diameters by rubber o-rings. The design included all the desirable features of relatively low friction for ease of movement, positive sealing when the o-rings were properly seated, resistance to corrosion and inherent cleanliness. Part of the filling cycle included a steam and water wash followed by steam sterilising of the empty keg immediately before filling with beer.

The investigation carried out by the tribology centre revealed that the properties of the acetal polymer disc, while being more than adequate for the basic duty, were such that softening and distortion took place during the cleaning cycle. The steam-induced temperatures in the disc impaired the mechanical properties and created perfectly dry surfaces over which the rubber o-rings had to travel, with the result that the disc could readily distort and remain so between the cleaning and filling stations. On filling, the distortion was 'set' by the incoming cold beer so that leakage due to imperfect sealing was inevitable. Although the percentage of leaking closures was small, in a keg population in excess of a quarter of a million, the numbers were significant.

The problem was solved by replacing the acetal polymer with corrosion-resistant metal (thus eliminating distortion) and modifying the o-ring seating arrangement. Friction was minimised by covering the disc and o-ring faces with a proprietary ptfe surface coating. The solution thus involved no change in seal configuration, merely of materials, so that changes in pub dispensing equipment and filling plant were obviated. Replacing parts was straightforward and the costs were acceptable. And with replacement taking place during scheduled maintenance, no disruption in production was involved.

Fibre optics communication system uses low-cost LEDs



A complete data link, using fibre optics with low-cost light emitting diodes as sources instead of expensive lasers, is being produced by Rank Optics Ltd. Here an operative checks communication fibres being drawn from a 'furnace'. The data link system uses plastic-clad silica fibre. The advantage of this is that it can be easily produced with a large diameter and with a larger numerical aperture, consequently the light collecting power of the fibre is high. The new system can be used in computer processing control, in military equipment and has a wide range of uses for both audio and video signal processing. With high information carrying capacity, upwards of 1000 million bits of information per second, fibre links occupy less space than conventional cable, are virtually impossible to tap into without alerting the receiver and, being passive, are immune from electrical interference.

UK-6 satellite launch scheduled for May

UK-6, Britain's latest scientific satellite, is programmed for launch on 24 May from the Nasa flight centre at Wallops Island in Virginia, United States. A Nasa Scout vehicle will

place the 150 kg UK-6 into a nominal 600 km circular orbit at an inclination of 55°. It will orbit the earth approximately every 96 minutes. On achieving operational orbit UK-6 will, like its predecessors in this highly successful series, be renamed Ariel.

Financed by the Science Research Council, the building of the satellite has been carried out by Marconi Space and Defence Systems Ltd and British Aerospace Dynamics Group under a £4 million contract placed on the council's behalf by the Ministry of Defence's procurement executive. The Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough was technical advisor.

The UK-6 mission, designed to last two years, will investigate the field of high-energy astrophysics using three on-board experiments. One from the University of Bristol will study the ultra-heavy component of cosmic radiation. Two x-ray experiments, one by the University of Leicester and the other jointly by University College, London, and the University of Birmingham, will make observations of x-ray sources and other features of the x-ray sky.

Universities join in weld technology research

An investigation designed to improve the quality of welds in aluminium materials is to be carried out jointly by the department of production technology and production management of the University of Aston and the department of mechanical engineering of the University of Birmingham. The work is to be financed by two grants totalling £31,375 from the Science Research Council. The project will combine some of the special expertise of the two departments. Industrial co-operation and exploitation of the results will be enhanced by both departments' wide industrial contacts.

Aston university has developed a dynamic resistance monitoring system for in-process quality assurance of spot and projection welds. Successful practical application of the technique has been achieved for mild steel products and is in operation at Rubery Owen (Darlaston) Ltd. Resistance welding of aluminium materials presents different problems to those in mild steels because of their more complex dynamic characteristics. These problems can be overcome by using a microprocessor to monitor the dynamic resistance and to generate a 'signature' of the weld resistance characteristics.

Birmingham university has developed techniques for generating 'signatures' of component shapes using microprocessors and these techniques are now to be applied to the in-process monitoring of aluminium welds.

This research programme is devised to work through the stages of instrumentation design, based on techniques already developed at both universities; software development; interfacing of weld instrumentation; and the final testing and evaluation of the microprocessor-based monitoring system.

Industrial companies interested in the programme should contact Dr D. R. Andrews, Department of Production Technology and Production Management, University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET, tel. 021-359 3611, ext. 6007.

Conference proceedings on fluids published

Proceedings of two conferences – the fifth international 'Fluid power' symposium and the eighth international conference on 'Fluid sealing' – held in September 1978 have been published by the British Hydrodynamics Research Association (BHRA).

The problem of noise in fluid power systems featured in the 'Fluid power' meeting. Specific noise requirements which manufacturers must meet are likely to become more stringent. To assist industry the mechanical engineering and machine tools requirements board of the Department of Industry has been funding a major research programme into all aspects of noise in oil hydraulic systems. Three of the programme contractors, including BHRA, presented papers dealing with gear pump flow pulsations, oil hydraulic pump noise, and noise radiated by piping. Other papers covered a wide range of applications, from aircraft hydraulic systems and nuclear fuel reprocessing to the ship arrester system developed at BHRA for the Manchester Ship Canal Co.

Several contributors to the 'Fluid sealing' conference showed how greater care in the design and selection of seals for individual applications could reduce absorption and leakage. A paper from the Royal Netherlands Navy indicated that seal failure could often result from either too cautious or too careless installation and maintenance procedures, a point which reinforces the findings of the recent BHRA seals survey in the process industries. Among the unusual seals discussed, a magnetic liquid seal for sealing vacua where high speeds are involved is described in a paper from Oxford University.

The proceedings, 'Fluid power' (£23.00) and 'Fluid sealing' (£22.00) are obtainable from Publications Sales, BHRA Fluid Engineering, Cranfield, Bedford MK32 0AJ, tel. Bedford 750422, telex 825059.

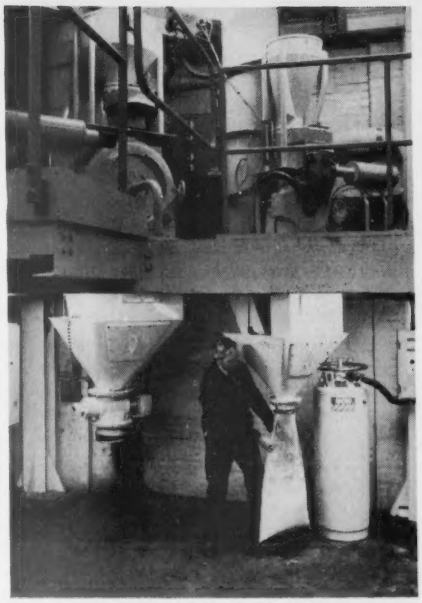
Freeze grinding demonstrated

Freeze grinding, which uses liquid nitrogen to produce temperatures down to minus 196°C, overcomes heat problems sometimes associated with grinding materials at ambient temperatures. A demonstration facility has been established at Macclesfield, Cheshire, in a joint operation between BSS Ltd, makers of size reduction equipment, and BOC Ltd.

The facility, will be used to demonstrate freeze grinding techniques covering a wide range of substances, which can be reduced to a free flowing powder or reclaimed from waste. These include plastics, rubbers, pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs.

Heat generated during grinding can cause certain materials to melt or, as in the case of spices and foodstuffs, result in the loss of essential oils. These problems are eliminated by cooling the product or the mill itself, and embrittling the material to enable more efficient grinding.

Each material has an optimum grinding temperature from chewing gum, minus 5°C; coffee, minus 100°C; to pvc, as low as minus 196°C. The cost of the process varies from 1p to 3p per product pound and is normally minimal considering the end value of the product.



The facility at Macclesfield can effectively grind materials that would be damaged by heat.

BSS has converted two grinding machines for demonstration purposes, a 3H and 4H universal mill. They offer machines for fine grinding from 3-50 hp in capacity. BOC has a test facility at Derby, attached to its scrap fragmentation unit. The BSS facility enables BOC to offer the complete spectrum of freeze grinding technology.

CISPR issues recommendations on vehicle sources of radio interference

The international special committee on radio interference (CISPR), sponsored by the International Electrotechnical Commission, has made further recommendations on the suppression of radio interference. These recommendations, contained in a revised version of its publication 12, cover all sources of radio interference in vehicles and motor boats propelled by gasoline or diesel engines and electric motors as well as devices with spark-ignited engines.

This CISPR publication, intended for national administrations and standards agencies as well as manufacturers and research and development laboratories, provides uniform international requirements for radio interference suppression of vehicles, motor boats and devices; fixes limits of interference; describes methods of measurement; and gives guidance for suppression methods.

The first edition of CISPR's publication 12, issued in 1975, referred only to ignition systems of motor vehicles and other devices equipped with internal combustion engines. Motor vehicles in particular however also have Motor vehicles in particular also have radio interference sources other than those of igni-

tion systems and it was therefore decided that the scope of the publication should be extended to cover the interference radiation of vehicles as a whole.

CISPR is responsible for promoting and assisting international agreement and trade on such aspects as protection from radio interference, equipment and methods for the measurement of interference; limits for interference caused by various sources; requirements for the immunity of sound and television broadcast receiving installations from interference and the prescriptions of methods of measurement of such immunity; and the impact of safety regulations on interference suppression of electrical equipment.

CISPR has issued over 20 in-depth technical publications covering not only the many frequency ranges of radio interference measuring apparatus but also wide-ranging aspects relating to the suppression of radio interference. Examples of electrical equipment falling within the scope of these publications are capacitors and resistors, sound and television receivers, electrical motors, semiconductor devices, fluorescent lighting fittings and luminaires, household electrical appliances and now, as a result of this new publication, all types of vehicles.

Harwell seminar to debate safety of chemicals

Considerable concern is being shown about what might be regarded as the side effects of technology. This may be in terms of the possibility of a major disaster in a chemical plant or the toxicity of materials being used, particularly the release of toxic chemicals into the environment. To help put these problems in perspective against the other problems society faces, the Harwell laboratory of the UK Atomic Energy Authority has organised a seminar on 'Safety of chemicals in the environment' to be held at High Wycombe on 9 and 10 May.

Topics to be covered by the seminar include pathways by which chemicals enter the environment; detection and toxicology; effects and epidemiology; regulatory implications in the UK, Europe and north America; viewpoints from the agricultural and primary and waste disposal industries; ecological aspects and future developments.

Further information about the seminar can be obtained from Mr C. J. A. Preuveneers, Education and Training Centre, Building 455, Harwell, Oxfordshire OX11 0QJ, tel. Abingdon 24141 ext. 3016.

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. Further details are available from the National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1.

New products

Solid-state proximity limit switch is shock resistant

A solid-state proximity limit switch for continuous high-frequency operation in hostile environments incorporates integrated circuitry tailored by its manufacturers, Robertshaw Skil Ltd, to a user's specific requirements. The switch has no moving parts, operates on the capacitance principle and is encapsulated to withstand extreme shock, vibration and moisture. It can be used at ambients ranging from −40°C to +120°C and at vibration levels of ±294 m/sec² on any axis from 10 Hz to 500 Hz.

Low-voltage supply

The capacitance principle utilised permits precise setting and control, and the absence of any moving parts ensures long, trouble-free operation. Another advantage is that the device requires only a low-voltage supply.

One way of operating the unit is to fit a capacitance plate to the moving part that is to be stopped or controlled. When this plate approaches the switch, the change in electrical capacitance is converted into a solid-state switch closure which can be used either to stop or reverse the motion. Capacitance plates may be of metal or any suitable synthetic material, such as plastics. Alternatively, a probe rod fixed to the switch can be used in conjunction with a concentric cylinder attached to the moving part.

Further information: circle 348

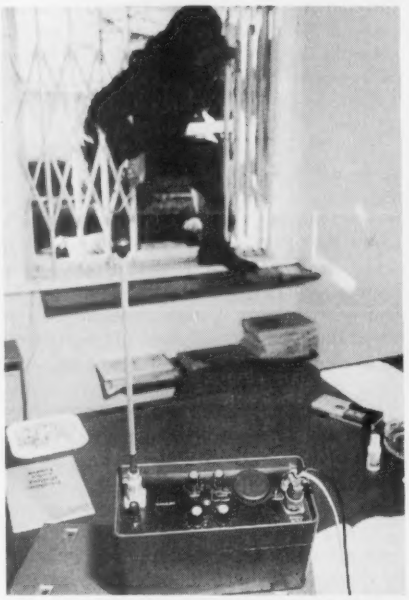
Body signals trigger intruder alarm

Pegasus Security International Ltd has introduced an intruder alarm device which acts only on receiving electrostatic impulses from a moving human body, ignoring all movement not produced by man or large animals. Called the Manalert JB50, it will not react to inanimate objects such as billowing curtains, and the movement of doors and windows under vibration – thus virtually eliminating false alarms.

Modifies magnetic field

Research has proved that electrostatic activity from movements of the body and clothing causes a modification in the earth's natural electrical field and, in simple terms, it is this modification that can be detected remotely by the JB50.

The detector is portable and has a nearly spherical detection area from 1.8 m to 6 m radius. It is completely passive with no apparent radiation so it is impossible to detect. It can be safely used in close proximity to computers and other sensitive objects and is unaffected by noise, light, temperature changes, turbulent air streams and radio interference.



Intruder detected by his body's electrical activity.

The device can be made to trigger-off a siren outside a building or can be connected by a telephone land line direct to a police station. Alternatively it can set in motion an infra-red surveillance camera to scan a restricted area.

Further information: circle 349

Self-contained unit drills holes in asphalt or concrete

Christensen Diamond Products (UK) Ltd has introduced an improved version of its hydraulic trailer drill, a self-contained mobile unit designed to drill vertical holes in asphalt or concrete. Among the new features introduced in the latest model, the CTDH, are a more powerful motor and an improved water tank which is designed to comply with EEC regulations for use on public roads. An additional option is a propane conversion of the petrol-driven motor. This enables the drill to be operated safely within a building.

Mobile unit

Typical uses are cutting core samples and drilling holes for services such as drains, pipes and ducts. The unit is very mobile and can be towed behind a car. It is complete with all electrics, lights, and braking system. The

CT-DH has a common tank/chassis weldment and is fitted with heavy-duty tyres and springs to meet the requirements of the construction industry.

The hydraulic tank is built into the water tank to assist oil cooling. The constant volume hydraulic pump is driven by a Briggs & Stratton 10 hp motor which also drives a Jabsco water pump. This compact power pack provides power for a hydraulic motor directly mounted to a ball bearing water swivel providing a power vibration-free drilling unit.

Industrial diamond bits up to 300 mm in diameter can be fitted to the drill although it can be adapted for sizes up to 536 mm. A maximum bit speed of 300 rpm is produced although operating speeds of 400 rpm and 150 rpm are possible with optional hydraulic motors.

Further information: circle 350

Electronic control improves embossing machine's operation

Hilti (Gt Britain) Ltd has added electronic control circuitry to its standard embossing machine to simplify operation and increase flexibility in the preparation of steel labels. Although the original machine was designed to form part of an integrated cast-product identification system for the steel and allied industries, the electronic controls render the latest models suitable for a wide range of industrial marking uses.

The embossing head produces easily read 12 mm × 6 mm characters, set 8 mm apart. Four versions of the Fima 9200 can be supplied, offering various degrees of sophistication. In the basic type, a blank steel label is fed into a holder and data are programmed into a memory by keyboard. Fixed data – such as the date or machine number – are also keyed into the memory and can be recalled as required by depressing a special key. Keyboard carriage return and line spacing are operated as in a conventional typewriter.

A second version of the machine has automatic control of line advance and line spacing. The third version is equipped with an input panel to feed the keyboard. This panel is fitted with thumbwheel switches so that an operator without any previous typing experience can feed in data. A digital display enables information to be checked before embossing commences. The fourth version differs from the third only in that line advance and line spacing are automatically controlled.

Further information: circle 351

Low-cost data logger is flexible and simple to use

Digiscan 10 series data loggers introduced by Seltek Instruments Ltd, offer a high degree of flexibility at low cost and provide simple-to-use multi-channel recording facilities. In its basic form the Digiscan 10 offers 10-channel input, real-time clock and hard-copy printer.

The auto zeroing integrating analogue/digital converter spans four decades with resolution to 10 μV and common mode rejection of better than 100 dB. The analogue inputs are connected through precision 2-pole relays to a high gain differential input preamplifier. The scanner can accommodate up to 10 channels per second and print out is in the form: date, time, channel number and data for the selected number of channels.

Channel skip facilities and a quartz controlled scan interval timer are fitted. Up to 100 channels can be accommodated with the extension units available. The logger can also be used for temperature monitoring when cold junction compensation and thermocouple linearisers are fitted and in this mode temperature is recorded with a resolution of 0.1 °C and accuracy better than 1 °C.

Further information: circle 352

Press prints liner board before corrugation

A reel-to-reel press for pre-printing linerboard before the corrugation process in widths of up to 3 m, has been developed by Cobden Chadwick Ltd. Claimed to offer significant printing economies, the Linerflex is a flexographic press available in up to four colours.

Trials have shown that the press can provide even ink coverage for tinting linerboard or printing an all-over pattern in widths suitable for feeding into even the widest corrugators. The short distance between unwind and rewind reels reduces wastage, making it suitable for both long and short production runs.

High-speed rollers are dynamically balanced for a smooth operating speed of at least 200 m/min, enabling one press to feed several corrugators. Operator controls are in a free-standing cabinet. Pre-printing is said to give better results than post-printing and to eliminate loss of strength caused by crushed fluting.

Further information: circle 353

The short distance between unwind and rewind reels reduces wastage.

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Heavy-duty paint remover is safer

Ardrox Ltd has a formula for a heat-cured polyurethane and epoxy paint remover which is claimed to perform better than other similar products, while being less dangerous to those who use it. Subtle formulation techniques have reduced the phenol content of Ardrox 2104 to half that of comparable products, without impairing its efficiency, and making it ecologically more desirable than alternative heavy-duty paint strippers.

Heat-cured polyurethane and epoxy paint schemes have been devised for use on aircraft skins, road and rail transport vehicles and industrial applications where a tough, chemically resistant and durable surface is a must. When these paint schemes have to be removed for refurbishing or maintenance purposes, it follows that only the most drastic treatment is effective.

Normal paint removers are inadequate for such work and it has been common practice to use high proportions of phenol in the formulation of modern chemical paint removal systems. The size of the areas to be treated necessitates application of the remover by either brush or spray, which is hazardous for the operator handling such large quantities of powerful chemicals.

MoD specification

Ardrox 2104, which is approved to Ministry of Defence Specification AFS 1455, can be applied by brush or, more economically in the 2104 SV version, by using an Ardrox BCP51 pressurised spray unit. The loosened paint can afterwards easily be rinsed away with water, preferably using a high pressure water rig. While not, of course, hazard-free, Ardrox 2104 represents a considerable breakthrough in providing maintenance management with an alternative to high phenol content strippers combined with an efficient paint removal system.

Further information: circle 354

Parliament

Monday, 5 March

Retail price index

Patrick Cormack (South West Staffordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what was the average annual rate of increase in the retail price index since February 1974.

Mr Hattersley said the retail prices index had risen at an average annual rate of 15.6 per cent since February 1974 giving a cumulative increase of 103.7 per cent. The increase over the last 12 months had been 9.3 per cent. The index excluding seasonal foods had risen by 4.3 per cent over the last six months, which was equivalent to an annual rate of 8.8 per cent.

Rates of inflation

Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what change had taken place in the rate of inflation between January 1976 and January 1979, how the figure compared with January 1971 to January 1974, and what the comparable figures were for the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

Mr Maclennan answered that between January 1976 and January 1979 the annual rate of inflation in the UK fell from 23.4 per cent to 9.3 per cent; between January 1971 and January 1974 the rate rose from 8.5 per cent to 12.0 per cent. The annual inflation rates in January 1971, January 1974, January 1976 and December 1978 for West Germany were 4.2 per cent, 7.4 per cent, 5.3 per cent, 2.4 per cent and for the United States were 5.2 per cent, 9.4 per cent, 6.8 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively.

EEC agriculture prices

Neil Marten (Banbury) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether he had made any representations to the EEC concerning the level of prices.

Mr Maclennan said that he frequently attended meetings of the agriculture council. The government had consistently made clear its strongly held view that the common price level in the EEC was too high.

Food prices

Peter Morrison (City of Chester) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what had been the increase in food prices since February 1974.

Mr Maclennan replied that in mid-January the food price index had increased by 115.6 per cent since February 1974.

Cement prices

Mr Grimond (Orkney and Zetland) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would refer cement prices to the Price Commission.

Mr Hattersley replied that the Price Commission's report on price increases proposed by the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd was published on 12 June 1978. The commission was currently investigating price increases proposed by the Rugby Portland Cement Co Ltd and was due to report to him by 10 April. He had at present no plans to direct the commission, under section 10 of the Price Commission Act 1977, to examine cement prices generally.

Price Commission (Amendment) Act

Archie Hamilton (Epsom and Ewell) asked what increase in public expenditure would be caused by the enactment of the Price Commission (Amendment) Act.

Mr Maclennan replied that the act would have no direct effect on public expenditure.

Price Commission's decision factors

Tim Sainsbury (Hove) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether he would direct the Price Commission to include in its next report an analysis of the factors used in its decisions on disallowing price increases, including whether or not productivity schemes had been found not to be self-financing.

Mr Hattersley said that he would not and that the Price Commission Act 1977 gave him no powers to direct the commission as to the matters to be included in its quarterly reports.

Minimum lending rate

Ian Gow (Eastbourne) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what recent representations he had received about the increase in minimum lending rate to 14 per cent and what effect he expected that increase to have on the index of retail prices.

Mr Hattersley said: none – in both cases.

Discussions with EEC commission

Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what discussions he was currently engaged in with the EEC commission on prices, consumer protection and related matters; and if he would give a detailed breakdown of each topic under discussion with special reference to EEC proposals, actual and envisaged, and their status within the community's legislative machinery.

Mr Hattersley said that his department's discussions with the EEC commission covered a wide range of consumer protection measures. The majority involved draft, proposed or adopted directives under article 100 of the treaty of Rome and concerned measures as diverse as the approximation of member states' laws on liability for defective products and the harmonisation of standards for taximeters. Details of the status of these proposals within the EEC legislative machinery were printed quarterly in *Trade and Industry*. All proposals for legislation by the council were deposited in parliament and considered by the house of commons select committee on European legislation.

Oil pollution of waters

Anthony Grant (Harrow Central) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what his attitude was on recommendation 847 on European action to prevent oil pollution of waters and coasts, recently adopted by the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe; if he would take action on the proposals submitted in paragraph 10(v) of the recommendation on improving international co-operation; what steps had been taken by the government to draw up an effective system of controls and deterrent sanctions as applicable to standards of ships, equipment of ships and training of crew, paragraph 10(ii) of recommendation 847; and if he would co-operate with other interested governments in drawing up detailed and co-ordinated contingency plans to deal with cases of pollution, paragraph 10(vi) of recommendation 847.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the government's first objective was, as far as possible, to prevent oil pollution. Given the international character of shipping, this was best achieved by securing agreement on as wide a basis as possible to high standards. This led the government to stress the importance of acting primarily through the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (Imco) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Once agreement had been reached in Imco or the ILO the UK was concerned that those standards should be brought into effect promptly. When enacted, the merchant shipping bill would enable the government to ratify and implement a number of conventions. The UK welcomed the support given by recommendation 847 of the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe for such action.

There was scope for regional co-ordination of research and co-operation in dealing with oil spills, and a firm basis for such action already existed under the (Bonn) agreement for co-operation in dealing with pollution of the North Sea by oil, 1969. This could sometimes usefully be supplemented by joint contingency plans, such as Mancheplan which the UK had drawn up with France, but resources for dealing with oil spills needed to be fairly close at hand and the appropriate response depended very much on local circumstances. These considerations set a practical limit to the scope for multilateral co-operation. Provided that agreement had been reached in Imco or the ILO, there was also scope for regional arrangements intended to secure consistent and concerted port state enforcement, as a complement to flag state enforcement: this had led to the UK's participation in The Hague memorandum of understanding. More generally, international action should supplement, rather than duplicate, national action. It was also important to avoid dissipating efforts over too many bodies – and, in this context, a littoral grouping of states was likely to be the most effective.

Ship's equipment

Peter Rees (Dover and Deal) asked what provision there was for checking the navigational and radar equipment of ships sailing in British territorial waters.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the direction-finding equipment of all British registered ships of 1600 gross registered tons and above was annually checked by his department's surveyors and a similar periodical survey of radar was to be introduced. Compasses were the type approved at the Admiralty compass laboratory and installation on board was carefully checked; they were also subject to periodical checking. In addition, both British and foreign ships were liable, while in British ports, to spot checks to ensure that their equipment complied with the current British and international requirements.

Competence of foreign masters

Peter Rees (Dover and Deal) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what provision there was for checking the professional competence of the masters of foreign-registered ships sailing in British territorial waters.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that there was no such provision; nor would it be practicable to make such a check on ships at sea. The international convention on standards of training, certification and watchkeeping for seafarers drawn up in 1978 by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation would, when it came into force, set standards of competence and provide a measures of port control for enforcement purposes. The UK had signed the convention, subject to ratification.

Dover straits control

Peter Rees (Dover and Deal) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether, in the light of the collision between the St Germain *and the* Artardi *he was satisfied with the arrangements for the surveillance and control of ships in the straits of Dover.*

Mr Clinton Davis replied that radar surveillance of vessels in the Dover strait was carried out jointly by the United Kingdom and France. At a meeting later this month, the Anglo/French safety navigation group would consider whether in the light of the incident between the *St Germain* and the *Artardi* any changes were required in the arrangements for regulating the movement of shipping in the Dover strait.

Oil tanker channel

Mr Grimond (Orkney and Zetland) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether his department approved of oil tankers passing between the Ve Skerries and Papa Stour.

Mr Clinton Davis replied: no. He added that his department regarded the use of this channel by oil tankers as unwise.

Ministers

Department of Industry

Secretary of State: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Leslie Huckfield

Department of Trade

Secretary of State: John Smith
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State: Roy Hattersley
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Grants for local surveys

Edward du Cann (Taunton) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would list the names of all the bodies to which grants had been given to support local price surveys and the amounts.

Mr Maclennan said that grants under the local price comparison scheme were paid at a rate of 100 per cent of approved expenditure, subject to a maximum grant of £1,300 per survey in the current financial year. The majority of surveys were conducted by local authorities but a number of other organisations also participated in the scheme. Payments made to 31 January 1979 to particpants, many of whom carried out more than one survey, for this year's surveys were:

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (149 SURVEYS)

Type of authority	No of authorities	Total payments £
County	15	42 947
District/borough	15	10 556
London borough	10	10 955
Metropolitan	1	9 251
Regional (Scotland)	2	2 989

OTHER ORGANISATIONS (46 SURVEYS)

Organisation	Total payments £
Association of Home Economists Ltd	425
Bath Trades Council	645
Bournemouth and Christchurch Trades Council	3 900
Brighton, Hove and district consumer group	598
Camden Council of social services	1 649
Cannock Trades Council	304
Greater London Council Citizens' Advice Bureaux	22 100
Largs Citizens' Advice Bureau	927
Llanelli Citizens' Advice Bureau	883
National housewives association, north Staffordshire branch	4 119
Newquay Chamber of Commerce	Nil
North Hertfordshire consumer group	2 635
Penarth Citizens' Advice Bureau	975
Rugby and District Trades Council	280
Southampton university	2 600
Taunton Labour Women's Council	Nil
Trowbridge and District Trades Council	670
Walsall consumer advice centre	1 216
Warwick and Leamington Consumer Council	986

Soviet bloc carriers

Cranley Onslow (Woking) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what estimate he had made of the level of penetration of the United Kingdom import and export freight market by subsidised competition from Soviet bloc carriers and what action he was taking to protect British interests in this field.

Mr Clinton Davis said that provisional data showed the proportion of seaborne imports carried by Soviet flag ships in 1978 as 1.89 per cent by value; the comparable figure for exports was 1.67 per cent. Figures for 1977 were 2.34 per cent and 1.29 per cent respectively, thus showing little change overall. The Department of Trade was responding to the recent EEC decision to monitor cargo carried by the Soviet merchant fleet, and other third-flag carriers, on the UK's direct trades. Monitoring was a logical precursor to taking defensive action and if the EEC monitoring system showed a serious situation the government would have grounds for urging its partners to consider implementing concerted defensive measures.

Company returns

Neil Kinnock (Bedwellty) asked for the latest estimate of: (a) the number of limited companies registered, (b) the number of limited companies that had not filed annual returns for 1978, 1977, and 1976, and (c) the number of limited companies that had not filed accounts as required by the Companies Act 1976.

Mr Clinton Davis gave the following information:

a Number of companies registered under the companies acts in England and Wales at 31 December 1978:

On register	In liquidation or course of removal	Effective number on register
742 877	50 691	692 186

b Numbers of companies which had not filed annual returns in the year 1978, 1977 and 1976:

1978	1977	1976
220 318	104 507	42 288

c The number of companies which had not filed accounts as required by the Companies Act 1976 was estimated at approximately 250 000.

In each case the figures included a number of unlimited companies, details of which were not separately recorded. The proportion was insignificant, however.

Mr Kinnock asked for (a) the number of limited companies and the number of directors prosecuted in 1978 for failure to file annual returns or accounts as required by the companies acts, (b) the number of convictions for such offences in 1978, and (c) the amount of fines for such offences in 1978.

Mr Clinton Davis said that prosecution action was not taken against companies in default but against directors and other officers. The figures for England and Wales had been provisionally estimates as follows:

a 711 directors were prosecuted before the courts in 1978 in connection with failures to file annual returns and accounts in respect of 346 companies
b 709 directors were convicted in 1978
c Fines totalled £71,842.

Anti-dumping procedures

Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would make a statement on the anti-dumping procedures operated by the EEC and how long it took the EEC on average to process an application.

Mr Meacher replied that the anti-dumping procedures operated by the European community were laid down in EEC regulation 459/68 amended by regulations 2011/73 and 1411/77. These procedures conformed with the international agreement on the implementation of article VI of the Gatt (the anti-dumping code), as did the United Kingdom's anti-dumping procedures prior to the end of the transitional period on 1 July 1977. For the 12 cases completed during 1978, excluding cases under the steel anti-crisis measures, the average time taken by the commission to process an application was 29 weeks from initial application and 19 weeks from formal opening of an investigation to formal closure.

Multifibre arrangement

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked whether it was the government's policy that the multifibre arrangement was a temporary agreement or whether it was the basis of a permanent or long-term arrangement for protection of the textile industry.

Mr Meacher answered that the present mfa was the latest of a succession of limited-term arrangements regulating international trade in textiles. The government considered that some similar arrangement would continue to be needed after the present bilateral agreements expired at the end of 1982.

Coal from China?

T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked whether following the sale of mining equipment to China and the provision of mining consultancy by Powell Duffryn/NCB, it was the government's policy to accept coal from China in payment for the equipment supplied or services rendered.

Mr Meacher said that some coal mining equipment had already been sold to China and would be paid for with money in the normal way. The offers of mining consultancy made by PD/NCB proposed normal commercial terms of payment.

Copyright law

John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would make a statement on the effect of recent developments in common market copyright law upon English law.

Mr Clinton Davis said that there had as yet been no common market legislative measures on copyright. However, the commission had proposed measures covering a wide range of subjects including harmonisation of copyright laws in its paper 'Community action in the cultural sector'. The paper was considered by the House of Lords European communities committee (sub-committee C), which concluded that there was no good reason for EEC action in the cultural sphere. It was subsequently debated in the house of commons on 23 June 1978 when the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs stated that in the government's view the community enjoyed no automatic competence in the cultural sector under the provisions of the EEC treaty but that the government was ready to discuss with its community partners specific proposals in the cultural field. It followed that should any such proposals relating to copyright become the subject of community legislation they would be taken into account in any revision of Britain's domestic law.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL, tel. 01-606 6699.

Concorde

Bob Cryer (Keighley) asked what would be the increase in revenue needed from operating Concorde services to cover the amortisation of the aircraft and the purchase of spares in accordance with British Airways' normal accounting criteria.

Mr Clinton Davis said that if a surplus of £15 million for the five-year period 1979-80 to 1983-4 is assumed (paragraph 10 of the report of the review group), the additional revenue required would be £65 million. If a surplus of £70 million was assumed (paragraph 12 of the report) the additional revenue required would be £10 million.

BAe 146 investment

Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked if it was the intention of the government to fund in whole or in part the investment being made by foreign sub-contractors involved in the British Aerospace 146 airliner project, and what was the percentage of the total value of the aircraft it was anticipated would be supplied by overseas companies.

Mr Huckfield said that the details of the terms on which foreign manufacturers were involved in the 146 were a matter for British Aerospace. He understood, however, that the risk-sharing overseas partners were responsible for their own investment as regard the wing, tailplanes and control surfaces. None was being funded by the government. British Aerospace estimated that the total value of components supplied by overseas companies represented about 37 per cent of the aircraft selling price.

Domestic appliances SWP

Renée Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what action he intended to take in the light of the recommendations in the fourth Industrial Strategy report to the National Economic Development Council by a working party of the domestic appliances industry stressing the urgency of British manufacturers concentrating on microelectronics, especially in the home laundry sector.

Mr Huckfield answered that in its fourth report to the National Economic Development Council the domestic electrical appliances SWP made no specific recommendation on the matter. However the SWP, in stressing the importance of the fullest use of microelectronic technology in the industry's products, pointed out that the onus rested with the companies. The government's interest in and assistance for microelectronic developments was welcomed in the report and this assistance was available to companies manufacturing domestic electrical appliances.

Waste paper

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what further steps he was proposing to stimulate collection and ultilisation of waste paper.

Mr Huckfield said that his department, together with the Department of the Environment, had set up an expert committee with representatives from paper mills, merchants and local authorities to report in mid-1979 on the problems of optimising the supply of waste paper and board to paper manufacturers. The committee's report would be taken into account in determining his department's future plans. Grants of £23 million were being given under the paper and board industry scheme towards the cost of an increased mill capacity for waste paper and board of the order of 0.5 million tonnes annually, compared with the recent annual usage of 2.1 million tonnes.

Fairchild factory

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked what was the full extent of the aid being given to GEC Fairchild Ltd for its factory at Neston in Cheshire, and under what schemes or pursuant to what powers the grants were being provided.

Mr Huckfield replied that GEC Fairchild Ltd had accepted an interest relief grant of £2.8 million on its project for a new manufacturing plant to provide up to 1100 jobs at Neston in the Merseyside special development area. This grant had been made under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972. GEC Fairchild was also eligible for regional development grants at the rate appropriate to a special development area. Such grants were made under part 1 of the Industry Act 1972. It was not possible to state the precise

value of these grants since they were paid in arrears on capital expenditure actually incurred. However it was estimated that the grants would amount to over £4 million for the project.

Microprocessors

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked how much financial assistance had been offered, and how much had been paid out so far under the microprocessor application project to encourage the use of microprocessors in manufacturing and the microelectronic industry support programme to further the production of selected components including silicon integrated circuits.

Mr Huckfield said that financial assistance totalling £3.3 million had been approved to date under part C of the microprocessor application project. Payments were related to certain stages of project progress; since most projects approved had only recently started, actual payments so far had been negligible. Under the microelectronics industry support programme, expenditure amounting to approximately £10 million had been approved and actual payments to date totalled about £1.3 million.

Selective assistance

Robin Corbett (Hemel Hempstead) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he would list investment projects in the south east economic planning area by county which had received selective assistance.

Mr Huckfield said that the information was not available in precisely the form requested by the questioner. Statistics of industry act assistance were not maintained by county or by economic planning area. Instead they were based upon the Department of Employment's local office areas and the Department of Industry's regional office areas. While these did not always coincide with economic planning area boundaries it happened that by combining his department's London and south east and eastern regional office areas it was possible to cover the south east and east Anglia economic planning areas. Details of all industry act assistance of the types available in the area were published quarterly in *Trade and Industry* following the first payment to the company concerned. Listed below were details of the assistance provided to companies in the south east and east Anglia economic planning areas which had been published in *Trade and Industry*. (See this week's statistics section for latest list.)

ASSISTANCE	£
Clothing	
Anderson (Stoke Newington)	22 359
Ariella Fashions	16 562
Arthur Miller	13 000
Aquascutum (Mfgs)	9 660
Aquascutum (Mfgs)	8 953
E. Brown (Leathers)	35 453
Claytons of Howe	5 000
L. C. Clothes	10 022
Costas Brothers Gowns	63 332
Deyong Golding	45 200
Sand L. Deyong	6 994
Sand L. Deyong	20 372
H. B. Goodman	7 833
S. Gore and Sons	13 213
Gossard	8 949
A. Grantham	85 607
A. E. Gray and Co	6 012
D. Gurteen and Sons	5 000
F. W. Harmer and Co	6 726
F. W. Harmer and Co	7 530
Helerita Fashions	12 462
Hollington Bros	17 719
Hand E. Hughsley	9 525
John Fairdale	11 170
Kingsgate (Clothing Productions)	31 048
RFD Mills Equipment	5 515
Phillips and Piper	25 439
E. Pratsides and Sons	38 737
Reldan	18 218
Rodex of London	8 870
S. Schneiders and Son	14 964
S. Schneiders and Son	22 306
P. Shapira	96 629
Snowman	6 056
Snowman	14 046
L. S. and J. Sussman	16 777
L. S. and J. Sussman	16 575
Tower Uniform Headdress	10 125
Electronic components	
Mullard	104 780
Ferrous foundry	
Barnard and Sons	50 200
Booth and Brookes	28 425
Brafe Engineering	6 775
British Rail Southern Region	49 750
Crane	1 332 375
Crane	307 225
The Dover Engineering Works	56 250
Ford Motor Co	148 000
Hemel Hempstead Engineering Co	402 075
R. Hunt and Co	87 250
Lake and Elliott Founders and Engineers	821 900
Lake and Elliott Founders and Engineers	210 757
Langley Alloys	47 550
W. Lucy and Co	53 750
Millers Machinery Co	148 350
APV Paramount	8 700
APV Paramount	24 750
Richard Garrett Engineering	37 750
Thomas Seager	28 250
Thomas Seager	133 450
Water Wilder (Iron founders)	13 125

ASSISTANCE	£
Instrumentation and automation	
Nectronics	36 323
Rank Xerox	600 000
Rotheroe and Mitchell	78 175
Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co	11 600
Machine tool	
Agemaspark	176 563
Alan Grinders	14 450
Algram Engineering Co	11 119
Balding Engineering	46 925
BOC	932 428
Colchester Lathe Co	541 650
E. F. Cole and Sons	104 842
EMI-MEC	39 100
HPC Engineering	121 306
Fine Blanking (Shoreham)	111 997
Glass Machine and Equipment	8 300
Hoddesdon Tool and Engineering Co	14 000
Mosercams	9 000
Mould Tools (Fareham)	7 847
Newall Engineering Co	35 400
Penton Tools	78 000
Rydal Precision Engineering Co (Sales)	22 537
Statrite Engineering Co	67 587
Staveky Machine Tools Co	98 000
Staveky Machine Tools Co	209 000
Staveky Machine Tools Co	118 190
Staveky Machine Tools Co	108 150
Tooling Products (Langrish)	13 451
D.H. Tools Co	5 695
Vero Precision Engineering	11 600
Walton Jigs and Tools	26 150
Non-ferrous foundry	
M. J. Allen (Non-ferrous Founders)	11 165
Alpax	49 852
Fry's Diecastings	39 662
Futters (London)	26 600
M. S. Gibb High Duty	9 584
Alloys Castings	302 000
Industrial Precision Castings	28 580
Light Production	31 370
W. H. Rowe and Son	36 430
Paper and board	
Bowater-Scott Corporation	82 752
Bowaters (UK) Paper Co	2 293 910
Bowaters (UK) Paper Co	128 475
Bowaters (UK) Paper Co	186 175
Reed Paper and Board (UK)	40 560
Reed Paper and Board (UK)	1 127 101
Thames Board Mills	174 500
C. Thownsend Hook and Co	67 500
C. Thownsend Hook and Co	411 750
C. Thownsend Hook and Co	58 250
Poultrymeat processing	
Golden Produce	714 379
Welford Hatcheries	19 617
Printing machinery	
Baker Perkins	78 900
Baker Perkins	490 770
Camco (Machinery)	41 680
Crossfield Electronics	798 495
Datek Systems	53 482
Fry's Metals	64 473
Lethoby and Co	124 806
Littlejohn Graphic Systems	38 444
The Monotype Corporation	429 700
Rotaprint	376 393
Wallace Knight	13 017
Redmeat slaughterhouse	
Associated Meat Companies	68 850
Farmers Pork Distributors	45 591
R. A. Rixon	50 888
Wool textile (stage 2)	
Charles Early and Marriott (Witney)	23 000
Accelerated projects	
AEI Cables	24 000
Batchelors Foods	30 000
Canvin International	108 000
R. H. Cole	517 000
Crane	70 000
Cyanamid of GB	521 000
Dow Chemical Co	1 620 000
Dairy Tops	101 700
Enfield Rolling Mills	52 000
Foster Refrigeration (UK)	276 500
W. R. Grace	97 020
Hall-Thermotank Products	342 000
Lawrence Scott and Electromotors	283 000
Lawrence Scott and Electromotors	90 000
Mobil Oil Co	10 300 000
Munton and Fisons	480 500
Omes Faulkners	360 000
Pauls and Whites	115 000
Petbow	750 000
Ransome/Sims and Jeffries	760 000
Ruberoid	67 500
Woods of Colchester	692 000
Selective investment	
W. R. Grace	400 000
Kenwood Manufacturing Co	111 000

Tuesday, 6 March

Import penetration targets

Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would list the target levels for import penetration set by the National Economic Development Council sector working parties, or any other target levels for import penetration towards which he was working.

Mr Meacher listed specific import penetration targets published so far by sector working parties (see below). The percentage shares were in terms of value except in the cases of iron and steel (by tonnes) and wool textiles (by area or weight). The objectives related to 1980 except in the cases of domestic electric appliances where the relevant year was 1982, and footwear where it was 1983. The objective for the knitting sector working party applied to imports from developed countries only.

Sector	Target %
Clothing	27
Domestic electrical appliances	23.7
Electronic components	56
Footwear	29
Iron and steel	15-20
Knitting	6.3
Pumps and valves	20
Textile machinery	60
Wool textiles:	
worsted fabrics	10
woollen fabrics	40
worsted yarns	20
woollen yarns	4.5
wool tops	10

It was expected that some other sector working parties would also publish targets in annual reports for 1978.

Outward-processed textiles

Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Trade about the government's policy on the free circulation of textiles in the EEC in view of the proposal that outward-processed textiles should not count against import ceilings when they returned to the original country. He also asked about his department's attitude to the application of article 115 of the treaty of Rome with particular reference to free circulation.

Mr Meacher said that where goods originating in third countries were subject to formal quota restrictions, EEC member states may, under article 115 of the treaty of Rome, seek authorisation from the EEC commission to stop imports of such goods in free circulation in other member states. The UK frequently sought such authorisation. He knew of no proposal that imports of outward processed textiles should be unlimited when imports of similar non-outward-processed goods from the country in question were subject to limits.

Mr Winterton asked the Secretary of State for Trade what representations had been received by his department from the textile industry support campaign, the British textile confederation, the British Textile Employers' Association and the British textile trade unions on the proposal that outward-processed textiles should not count against import ceilings when they returned to the original country and what reply he had sent. He also asked if he would carry out a study of the proposals relating to outward-processing made by the director of the textile industry support campaign.

Mr Meacher answered that the department had received representations on outward processing from various bodies including the British Textile Confederation, the Trades Union Congress and the textile industry support campaign. As far as the UK was concerned, outward-processed goods counted against the same import limits as non-outward-processed textiles and clothing under all the mfa bilateral agreements and Mediterranean voluntary restraint arrangements negotiated by the EEC in the last 18 months. For some other EEC member states, separate additional limits had been established for outward-processed goods in some cases. Discussions were taking place on a draft commission proposal on common rules to regulate outward-processing where it was subject to separate limits. The department had taken careful note of all representations received on the subject.

Assisted areas

Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would specify the factors taken into account in deciding which areas received assisted area status, which factors were most relevant to which category, and what was the degree of importance attached to each factor.

Mr Huckfield replied that the statutorily prescribed factors were 'all the circumstances actual and expected, including the state of employment and unemployment, population changes, migration and the objectives of regional policies'. They applied to all three categories of assisted areas within Great Britain. The importance of individual factors depended on the circumstances of the case concerned although unemployment and prospective unemployment were usually particularly important.

Statistical inquiries

David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked whether questionnaires completed for the Business Statistics Office were checked against value added tax returns.

Mr Huckfield said that the Business Statistics Office did not have access to value added tax returns. Under section 55 of the 1973 Finance Act, it received limited information derived from the administration of value added tax to compile registers for statistical inquiries. That information (essentially name and address, legal status, trade classification and turnover) had enabled the Business Statistics Office to extend the use of sampling and to reduce substantially the form-filling burden on small firms. No figures of turnover were passed to Customs and Excise for use in the administration of value added tax.

European trade mark office

Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) asked what steps he was taking to ensure the location of the future European trade mark office in the United Kingdom.

Mr Clinton Davis said that a decision on the location of the trade mark office was not expected before 1980 but he intended during the next few months to make a further approach to the commission and the UK's community partners in support of the government's desire to locate the office in London.

Wednesday, 7 March

Seafarers' wages

Geoffrey Dodsworth (South West Hertfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what were the current EEC attitudes towards wage rates and conditions of service of seafarers, and if he was putting pressure on other member states to influence shipowners, and the International Transport-workers' Federation and its affiliates.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that, apart from consultations on the implementation of the report of the working group on the employment of non-domiciled seafarers, published in February 1978, the EEC had not so far discussed wage rates and conditions of service of seafarers. However, France had recently tabled draft proposals broadly in this area and they would be discussed with other member states in the community. In the circumstances, the situation envisaged in the latter part of the question had not arisen.

EEC directive – stock exchange listing

Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Trade about the EEC directive on the conditions for the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that the directive was adopted on 5 March. Two years were allowed for implementation. In the United Kingdom relatively little change would be required to the rules and practice of the stock exchange, as these were to a large extent already in line with the provisions of the directive (see page 564).

Thursday, 8 March

Conditions of sale

Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if his department would examine the lack of legal redress available to customers under typical general conditions of sale which absolved the supplier from any responsibility to the customer for delays in delivery of goods and services, even though such delay may cause the customer financial loss.

Mr Fraser said that if a supplier failed to meet the terms of a contract relating to the time for performance, he was in breach of contract, and the customer was entitled to damages for financial loss suffered as a result of the delay, provided that the loss was reasonably foreseeable by the parties at the time when the contract was made. Section 3 of the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 provided that a term in a standard form of contract which excluded or restricted the liability of a trader for breach of contract, such as liability for delay, was unenforceable unless it was found by a court to be a fair and reasonable one to be included in a contract.

Hong Kong railway contracts

Sir Paul Bryan (Howden) asked for details of the contracts awarded by the Mass Transit Railway Corporation of Hong Kong to British companies and an estimate of the number of jobs they provided.

Mr Meacher answered that the details of individual contracts were matters for the firms concerned, but he was informed that the Hong Kong Mass Transit Authority had so far awarded the following contracts to British companies for stage 2 of the development:

Rolling stock – Metro-Cammell, £50 million
Power supply – GEC Rectifiers, £10 million
Signalling – Westinghouse, £7.5 million
Radio communications – Cable and Wireless, £1.1 million.

Decisions on a number of smaller contracts had yet to be made. It was not practicable accurately to estimate the number of jobs directly or indirectly created or saved by the winning of these contracts but it was thought that they would provide employment over four years for up to 3000 people in the railway and associated industries.

Shipping prohibition order

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked whether the power to issue a prohibition order under clause 31 of the Merchant Shipping Bill could be used if a United Kingdom shipping company sold a ship to a foreign scrapyard.

Mr Clinton Davis said that a prohibition order could be made only if it appeared to the secretary of state that a change of control might or would be contrary to the interests of the United Kingdom. He could not envisage circumstances in which the sale of a single ship for scrap would engage the national interest.

Special steels industry

Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would arrange to meet trade union representatives in Sheffield to discuss the findings of the iron and steel sector working party concerning the special steels industry.

Mr Huckfield replied that in November last the secretary of state held a meeting to discuss the problems of the special steels industry with the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, together with the president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, the chairman of the Nedo iron and steel working party and the chairman of the TUC steel committee who was also the general secretary of the iron and steel trades confederation. Following that meeting the secretary of state had received further advice from the sector working party about the industry's allegations concerning the discriminatory pricing of imports. He was awaiting their response on the possibility of a scheme under section 8 of the Industry Act as well as other means of improving the competitiveness of the industry, which were raised in the report of the SWP's consultant.

It seemed best to continue to handle these discussions through the iron and steel sector working party on which the trades unions were directly represented. He had been keeping closely in touch with the problems and the secretary of state had asked him to arrange an early visit to Sheffield to meet trade union representatives.

Mr Hooley asked the Secretary of State for Industry if, in the light of the finding by the iron and steel sector working party that large tonnages of special steels had been dumped on the United Kingdom market by European companies at prices which could not cover production costs, he would now take unilateral action to seek to prohibit such imports.

Mr Huckfield replied that the progress report of the iron and steel sector working party for 1979 referred to the study by the consultant commissioned by them who concluded that losses sustained by some major European companies in their special steels business were evidence of sales by these companies at prices which could not cover production costs. But many companies had been making losses in their steel business and that did not in itself constitute evidence of dumping. However, the position of the UK's special steels industry was one about which the government remained deeply concerned and it was continuing to pursue the industry's allegations of discriminatory pricing with Commissioner Davignon. In the absence of the secretary of state, the minister of state wrote to Commissioner Davignon again the previous week, immediately following receipt of further advice from the industry.

VTOL civil application

Frank Allaun (Salford East) asked what research and development was taking place into the possibilities of using the vertical take-off principle for civilian aeroplanes.

Mr Huckfield replied that British Aerospace was now responsible for all civil research and development which was in its own commercial interests. However the vital need to reduce fuel consumption and noise made it most unlikely that civil VTOL aircraft would find a market in the foreseeable future.

Industrial practices, prices and conditions

Nigel Lawson (Blaby) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would list the number of pieces of legislation introduced since March 1974 which had some regulatory effect over industrial practices or prices and conditions under which goods and services were produced and the physical characteristics of products which were manufactured, and the number of agencies created under this legislation, and the growth in employees and expenditure for such agencies since March 1974.

Mr Huckfield said that no legislation had been introduced by his department since March 1974 which had any general regulatory effect of the kinds specified in the question and accordingly no agencies had been created under any such legislation. However, the secretary of state did have powers under the Industry Act 1975 and the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977 to give directions to the National Enterprise Board, British Aerospace and British Shipbuilders as to the exercise of their functions. No directions having any such regulatory effect had been given to any of those bodies.

Friday, 9 March

Duty on light aircraft

Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked about representations to the council of ministers of the EEC concerning protocol XVII to the agreement of accession to the treaty of Rome, in respect of products in list G annexed to the treaty, concerning the right granted to United States civil aircraft manufacturers to export aircraft with an unladened weight exceeding 15 000 kg to EEC countries duty free, without any reciprocal arrangements being obtained for aircraft of EEC manufacture being exported to the United States.

Mr Meacher said that an agreement about trade in the aircraft sector was under discussion in the context of the Gatt multilateral trade negotiations and those discussions offered a prospect of reciprocal duty-free trade in aircraft between the USA, EEC and other participating countries. In the circumstances he did not think that any useful purpose would be served by making representations to the council of ministers while the Gatt discussions were in progress.

Barnett Christie

Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) asked the Secretary of State for Trade on what grounds his department ordered the provisional winding up of Barnett Christie Ltd, Bankers, of 16 Berkeley Street, London, and if he expected to be able to take any action to protect the interests of depositors.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that on 11 December 1978, the high court appointed a provisional liquidator for Barnett Christie Ltd to protect the assets of the company pending the hearing of a petition for winding up on 22 January 1979 when, in fact, a winding up order was made. The petition was presented because it appeared to the secretary of state expedient in the public interest for the company to be wound up and there had been default in delivery of the accounts required by the Protection of Depositors Act 1963. In presenting the petition and applying immediately for the appointment of a provisional liquidator the secretary took all such action as was open to him to protect the interests of depositors who, in due course, would participate in any dividend payable to unsecured creditors in the liquidation.

A library for exporters

Trade and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world, including the UK, are available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368/369, telex 886143 (DTI Export LDN). A modern well-equipped library of over 100 000 volumes, it has a public reading room equipped with microfiche readers and photocopying facilities. Among the documents available are foreign trade directories covering some 170 countries and selected trade fair catalogues. The library is open from 09.00 to 17.30, Monday to Friday (last passes for the building are issued at 17.15).

European community news

French lift reserve on EMS start

The European monetary system (EMS) started on 13 March after France lifted its reserve which had blocked the start of the system since 1 January.

The French had indicated that they would maintain their reserve until there was agreement that new monetary compensatory amounts should be phased out.

But because the eight member states who are to be full members of EMS from the start – the UK does not intend to be – reached a compromise agreement on this question at the 5 to 6 March agriculture council (see the report below), France has now given the scheme its go-ahead.

The system will initially consist of an exchange-rate mechanism, backed by extensive credit facilities, in which all the currencies of the member states will be closely linked to each other.

Silkin: green currencies devaluation agreed

Agriculture ministers agreed in principle to a 5 per cent devaluation of the green currencies at the 5 to 6 March council. At a press conference in London on 7 March, UK agriculture minister John Silkin said the council was likely to accept the devaluation fully on 26 March.

This level of devaluation in the green pound would add a penny in the pound to the price of food by the end of the year, Mr Silkin said.

In a statement to the house of commons the same day, Mr Silkin said the main topic at the council had been the future treatment of new monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs). This concerned any increases in MCAs which might result from changes in central bank exchange rates under the proposed European monetary system.

The commission had put forward proposals for the semi-automatic reduction of these MCAs, the minister said. In so far as they related to positive MCAs – those belonging to countries with prices above the common price level – the proposals presupposed increases in common prices to avoid any reduction of prices in those countries in terms of their own currencies.

Mr Silkin said that this would have prejudiced the UK's resolve to prevent any increases in common prices until structural surpluses were eliminated, and he had therefore refused to agree to the proposals unless they were linked with a decision to freeze common prices.

The other eight member states had agreed to operate a gentlemen's agreement on MCAs and to act as though the proposals were in force. This had no effect in community law, however, and in no way affected the UK's ability to get a sustained freeze of common prices. It did not mean that the UK had to accept the automatic reduction of its MCAs, either.

The council had also agreed to introduce a franchise (or reduction) of one percentage point in new positive MCAs when these appeared. It remained to be decided when these various decisions would take effect.

Mr Silkin re-iterated that the UK's aim in all this was to abolish structural surpluses once and for all, and not just to have a price freeze. The next step now was to get on with the price fixing.

One element the council had discussed was the proposed co-responsibility levy on milk producers. Mr Silkin said he had made it clear that the UK could not accept this proposal in its present form as it grossly discriminated against the UK's own efficient dairy industry.

Mr Silkin said he had also pressed for an early decision on tariff reductions on imports of new potatoes from Cyprus.

He had again urged the agriculture commissioner to bring forward quickly proposals for measures to safeguard the welfare of farm animals in transit. The commissioner had agreed to do so.

Stock exchange listing directive adopted

A directive on conditions for admitting securities to stock exchange listing was adopted by the EEC council of ministers on 5 March. The directive lays down conditions for listings of securities (shares and debt securities) which take place after the implementation of the directive. It also sets out continuing obli-

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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UK firm provides brake materials for Alpha jet

Air brakes on the Franco-German Alpha Jet aircraft are moulded from Carboform high-performance prepreg material supplied by Fothergill and Harvey Ltd, Lancashire.

gations for issuers of all listed securities whenever they were admitted to listing.

The conditions for new listings cover such matters as the minimum market capitalisation of new issues, the free negotiability of securities and the distribution of shares among the public. The continuing obligations on issuers include equal treatment of shareholders and the informing of the public of major new developments in the issuer's sphere of activity.

Minimum standards

The directive provides for establishing an authority which will be responsible for ensuring that the conditions and obligations prescribed by the directive are met. As the directive prescribes only minimum standards, the authority will be able to require compliance with more stringent conditions and obligations, provided that these are of general application. Member states have to ensure that decisions of the competent authorities refusing the admission of a security to listing, or discontinuing an existing listing, are subject to the right of applicants to apply to the courts for a review of such decisions.

In the UK, relatively little change will be required to the rules and practice of the stock exchange, as these are to a large extent already in line with the provisions of the directive. Two years are allowed for implementing the directive, the text of which will be published in the *Official Journal* shortly.

Two further directives relating to stock exchange listing, on the content of prospectuses to be issued by listed companies and the continuing information (interim reports) to be produced by listed companies, are still being discussed in Brussels.

Jenkins talks trade in China

Prospects for economic and trade co-operation between the EEC and China were discussed during the 21 February to 2 March visit to the People's Republic by president of the European commission Roy Jenkins. Some of these are listed below.

Mr Jenkins' talks also covered relations between the EEC and the United States and between the EEC and the third world, as well as the prospects for strengthening European unity.

EEC-China joint committee. The first meeting of the EEC-China joint committee will take place in Beijing (Peking) on 3 May. This is the body which will be responsible for managing the current trade agreement, especially those measures for liberalising trade.

Sino-European 'business week'. To be held in Brussels, early summer 1980 this will be attended by 300 EEC industrial representatives and businessmen and about 100 Chinese officials responsible for economic policy. It will examine the prospects for reciprocal co-operation and trade. Nothing has yet been decided on an EEC industrial exhibition in China.

Textile agreement. Negotiations will start in Brussels next month.

EEC scheme of generalised preferences. Mr Jenkins discussed the community's GSP scheme with the Chinese. Any proposal to include China in the scheme would raise a number of complex issues and would have to be carefully examined.

Currencies' stabilisation and EMS. The Chinese authorities have expressed concern over monetary variations which make certain EEC currencies unstable and cause exchange risks and other complications in drawing up contracts between the two parties. Because of this, and in view of greater monetary stability in the world, the Chinese authorities were particularly interested in the prospects of the European monetary system (EMS).

No need to amend vcm directive

In a report to the council of ministers, the European commission says it sees no present need to amend a directive on materials and articles containing vinyl chloride monomer (vcm), which are intended to come into contact with food.

The report (COM (79) 17 final) was prepared to review directive 78/142/EEC and was based on the most recent scientific and technical knowledge.

The directive requires that materials and articles which are prepared with vinyl chloride polymers and co-polymers, and which are intended to come into contact with food, must not contain vinyl chloride monomer in excess of 1 mg per kg of the material or article. In addition, food which has been in contact with such materials or articles must contain no vinyl chloride monomer detectable by a method sensitive to 0.01 mg per kg. Work is going ahead in preparing the UK legislation required by 26 November 1979.

Inquiries on this subject should be addressed to John Robbs, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminister House, Horseferry Road, London SW1, tel. 01-216 7223.

UK's EEC-contributed statistics available

Figures contributed by the UK to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Soec) price index now appear in the statistical information notice issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The latest one came out on 8 March.

The Soec index series this month includes annual averages for 1975 to 1978, index numbers for each month in 1978 and provisional figures for January 1979. Monthly and annual index numbers for earlier years are available on request.

The methodology of the Soec 'products' indices is described in the EEC publication Methodology of EC – index of producer prices of agricultural products 1968 to 1975, obtainable from HMSO (£6.86 including postage), quoting reference 0 11 937 206. A similar publication on methodology for the 'materials' indices will be published shortly.

Regular copies of the EEC publication containing comparative series of index numbers for all nine EEC countries and a combined series for the EEC as a whole (EUR-9) may be obtained on subscription from the office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Boite Postale 1003, Luxembourg.

DoI and commission discuss industrial topics

Industrial topics being discussed between the Department of Industry and the European commission were listed in the house of commons on 5 March by Leslie Huckfield, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade.

In answer to a parliamentary question, Mr Huckfield said some concerned specific proposals, others the exchange of information. The department was also involved in talks with the commission on topics where the primary interest lay with other departments, but which had industrial aspects.

The main discussions are summarised below. Details of all the draft and adopted directives under article 100 of the treaty of Rome which have a bearing on industrial matters are published regularly in *Trade and Industry* (see 16 February issue, page 317).

Data processing. The commission drew up a draft four-year programme of support for the data processing industry in 1976. Discussions at working level on the commission's proposals have been prolonged, largely because of the different priorities accorded to the various sections of the programme by member states. A revised programme taking account of these various priorities has not yet been agreed, although it is hoped that significant progress will be made in the next few months.

Telecommunications. Officials have held discussions on the commission's study of possible measures for opening up competition at community level to those organisations in member states responsible for ordering telecommunications equipment for their services.

This study was requested by the council of ministers, but as yet no proposals have been submitted to the council by the commission.

Aerospace. The commission was notified of the decision to launch the British Aerospace 146 feeder airline last July and the commission's request for additional information is being considered.

Electrical engineering etc. The department is actively involved with other departments in discussing with the commission proposals on electrical energy meters, electrical equipment, pressure vessels, lifts and lifting appliances, building and civil engineering equipment and machines, noise from domestic appliances and the rational use of energy.

Machine tools and mechanical engineering. Informal discussions are continuing with the commission on imports from Comecon and non-EEC countries, and on steel prices for steel consumers.

Chemicals and textiles. Both the industry and agriculture secretaries are engaged in the negotiation of an EEC alcohol regulation under the common agricultural policy.

The commission is discussing with all member states its communication on general guidelines for a textiles and clothing industry policy, reference R/2118/78. An explanatory memorandum was

submitted by the industry department on 12 October 1978 giving the contents of the document. The communication has not so far been considered by the council. Further discussions with member states are expected, after which it is envisaged that the commission will bring forward specific proposals to the council. There is also discussion on the agreement between EEC producers of certain synthetic fibres, which is intended to resolve the problems caused by severe excess capacity in the industry. The UK is urging the commission to find means of reconciling this agreement, which it has itself promoted, with the treaty of Rome. Draft proposals for a regulation on the conduct of outward processing trade in textiles is another area for discussion. This would provide a special regime for textiles and clothing products re-imported into the community after processing in certain Mediterranean countries. The commission has not so far made any formal proposals to the council.

Paper, minerals and metals. Informal discussions with the commission in the ad-hoc working group on the pulp and paper sector continue, as do discussions with the commission on the EEC policy on international matters affecting minerals, including copper, lead and zinc, tungsten and nickel.

Shipbuilding. Negotiations are currently taking place about an extension of the shipbuilding intervention fund.

Industries in crisis. Talks are taking place on a proposed regulation, reference R/2821/78, for financial aid to be granted to industrial undertakings in selected sectors in crisis to assist the financing of re-structuring programmes or programmes for conversion to other sectors. Further information on this document is available from the explanatory memorandum submitted by the industry department on 11 December 1978. Two supplementary draft regulations are also being considered, both under reference 4301/79, designating the shipbuilding and textiles industries as eligible to receive aid under the proposed crisis industries scheme. These were the subject of an explanatory memorandum submitted by the Department of Industry on 19 February.

Public undertakings. The commission has produced a draft directive under article 90 of the treaty of Rome governing the allocation of state resources to public undertakings.

Steel. The Department of Industry is currently considering a draft decision on the ECSC budget, reference 4866/79. A supplementary contribution from member states toward the 1979 ECSC budget is proposed. The total sum to be raised is 28 million European units of account (£18.7 million) of which the UK will contribute 17.4 per cent or £3.3 million. The unanimous consent of the council is required. The secretary of state, in correspondence with commissioner Davignon, is actively seeking an extension of Davignon-style anti-crisis measures to certain special steels but legislative action is not envisaged at the moment. The department is also considering a draft decision on state aids for steel (reference 4627/79). This decision would require member states to give prior notification to the commission of any finance for steel undertakings which they judge contains an element of specific aid. The commission could then require that the finance be withheld or, if necessary, be repaid. The decision requires the unanimous consent of the council in order to become law. The council is committed to making a decision on the commission proposals by 1 April at the latest. The last council meeting before this self-imposed deadline was on 5 to 6 March, with the UK due to maintain its legal objections to the decision.

Two loans for Northern Ireland

Two loans totalling the equivalent of £48.3 million (72 million units of account) have been granted by the European Investment Bank, the European community's long-term finance institution, for power supply and road construction schemes in Northern Ireland.

These represent a major increase in EIB activities in the province. The bank has previously provided £18.5 million to the Post Office for modernisation and extension of the telecommunications network and £2.5 million to Short Brothers and Harland for aircraft construction.

The new loans are for projects which are given a high priority for improving conditions for economic growth in Northern Ireland, where the unemployment rate currently averages 11.8 per cent (roughly twice the UK level) and touches almost 20 per cent in some areas.

The larger of the two loans – £33.3 million, provided for 20 years to the Northern Ireland Electricity Service – concerns a thermal power station at Kilroot in Co. Antrim. This loan will help to meet the cost (estimated at £150 million) of the first phase of construction, consisting of two 300 MW oil-fired generating units.

Improved electricity supplies are essential to meet projected increases in demand and, in particular, to attract new industries to the province. Between 800 and 1200 people are being employed for up to 10 years in building the whole power station.

Community policy gives priority to construction of non-oil-fired power stations but the choice was dictated by Northern Ireland's circumstances with no indigenous coal supplies and a market which was considered too small to justify nuclear plant.

A grant of £2.7 million has already been provided from the community's European regional development fund towards the cost of transmission lines linking the station with the existing electricity grid.

The second loan – £15 million granted to the Department of Finance for Northern Ireland for 20 years – will cover about half the estimated cost of carrying out 17 improvements to the Northern Ireland road network.

These are designed to remove a number of bottlenecks on main trunk routes, ease congestion in Belfast and Londonderry, which affects traffic to and from the ports, and improve communications with several industrial zones. Certain schemes are of more than local importance and will play a part in strengthening cross-border communications. Carrying out the improvements should give rise to an average of about 600 jobs per year over the period 1978 to 1981.

Temporary suspension of the CCT on aircraft parts: review of existing items . . .

The European commission has notified the Department of Trade that a review is to take place shortly of existing common customs tariff (CCT) suspensions of duty which are due to expire on 31 December 1979 on certain products intended for use in the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft.

These suspensions are contained in regulation (EEC) 2840/78 (*Official Journal* L 337, 4 December 1978) and are set out in part 12 B of Customs and Excise tariff.

Unless objections are raised it is the intention that these suspensions should generally be maintained for a further year.

However, if the situation has changed so that any UK producer of goods similar to those on which CCT duties are presently suspended now believes that its interests would be adversely affected by the continuation of these duty suspensions during 1980, he should send details in writing, together with supporting evidence, to the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 434, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, to arrive not later than 30 March 1979.

. . . and new UK requests

The Department of Trade is considering applications for new total suspensions of the common customs tariff (CCT) on:

CCT heading/Description
85.13 B In-flight entertainment systems for Boeing 747 aircraft
88.02 B.Ib) Boeing Vertol Model 234 helicopter (Chinook)

on the grounds that these goods are not available from within the community. The applications relate to the period 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1980.

If any UK companies are already manufacturing these good (or like or competing goods) or expect shortly to be in production, so that their interests would be adversely affected by a suspension of the CCT, they should notify the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 434, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. The information should reach the department not later than 30 March. **Inquiries:** 01-215 3576.

New anti-dumping duty on Spanish steel

A provisional anti-dumping duty has been imposed by the European commission on certain iron or steel sheets and plates from Spain. The full description is:

73.13 B1a Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, other than electrical sheets and plates, not further worked than hot-rolled, of a thickness of 2 mm or more (ECSC), originating in Spain.

The rate of duty is variable and is designed to bridge the difference between the import of a consignment and the basic price published by the commission. However, the amount of duty will be reduced to the extent that the importer satisfies Customs and Excises that an import price is lower than the basic price because of the inferior quality of the goods.

The duty is being collected on imports into the European community on or after 3 March 1979.

The duty will not be collected on importation if the importer gives security of the amount of duty to Customs and Excise.

EEC indicative ceilings for imports from Efta

Community imports of the following goods have reached 75 per cent or more of the indicative ceiling level for 1979 (see *Trade and Industry*, 2 March):

Order no	Country of origin	CCT heading/Description
IS21	Sweden	**81.04KII** Other titanium

EEC – your questions answered

Need to know more about the EEC? Ring the EEC Information Unit on 01-215 4301 (four lines) between 10.00 and 17.00 hrs. The unit provides a free information service for businessmen, answering general questions on the EEC directly or referring callers to specialist advisers.

Price controls

I understand firms cannot charge different prices in different member states under the competition rules?

The EEC competition rules do not actually require prices in community countries to be the same. But price disparities could arise from some infringement of the rules.

The rules of competition (articles 85 to 89 of the treaty of Rome) are designed to ensure free and fair competition in trade between member states. Government trade barriers dismantled by the treaty may not be replaced by private barriers which would once again divide the community into separate markets. The EEC commission is continuing its efforts to bring an end to price differences resulting from either restrictive agreements or concerted practices prohibited by article 85, and abuses of a dominant position prohibited by article 86.

Under article 85, the commission, which administers the rules, has taken action against companies entering into agreements which prevent parallel imports in order to protect price differentials – for example, where export bans are included in an exclusive distribution agreement, and where terms of sale include price concessions linked to the destination of the goods.

Under article 86, applying dissimilar conditions to equivalent transactions or imposing unfair purchase or selling prices could amount to an abuse of a dominant position. Dominant companies must be prepared to justify differential pricing on objective grounds.

The commission recognises that not all price differences result from deliberate distortion of competition. For instance, prices may differ when costs of supplying different markets vary and when firms have to comply with national prices regulations.

Inquiries: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, tel. 01-211 5122.

EAN

What is the EAN?

EAN stands for European article number. This is a standard product numbering

system being established in 14 countries to date (mainly Europe) to assist communication between manufacturers and retailers. It is a voluntary system, not an obligation in either UK or EEC law. The EAN aims to ensure that article numbering systems in participating countries will be mutually compatible, and also in line with the uniform product code (UPC) already established in the United States and Canada.

Article numbering involves the allocation of a number for every unit of sale, so that each variation of size, colour and pack is immediately identifiable. The system will improve liaison between the various elements in the distribution chain, improve retailer efficiency, speed-up re-ordering procedures, reduce out-of-stock situations and permit earlier assessment of the success of new products and promotions.

Symbol marking

This is an extension of article numbering where the article number is converted into a machine readable symbol called a bar code. This symbol can be read electronically using a light pen or low-intensity laser scanner linked to a computer.

Over the next three to four years, European manufacturers will be incorporating bar codes into packaging designs. Ultimately, computerised point-of-sale equipment will be installed in larger stores and bar codes will be read electronically at the point of sale. The scanner will transmit the product number to an in-store computer which will instantly relay the product's description and current price back to the check-out, where it will be printed on the till receipt for the customer.

The 14 countries using the EAN system are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and Japan.

The EAN Association, based in Belgium, is a non-profit-making organisation and its activities include surveys, liaisons, negotiations, and co-ordination of work carried out by members.

The UK is represented in the EAN by the Article Number Association (UK) Ltd, 6 Catherine St, London WC2B 5JJ, tel. 01-836 2460. The association has been formed by manufacturers and distributors of fast-moving consumer goods, including most of the major retail multiple stores, as well as companies in the printing and packaging industries and producers of computer hardware and point of sale equipment. The association is undertaking the establishment and administration of article numbering and symbol marking in the UK.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Are EEC and ECE synonymous terms used to describe the European community?

No. The ECE stands for the Economic Commission for Europe and should not be confused with EEC.

The ECE is one of four regional economic commissions of the United Nations and its main fields of activity include continual review of the European economic situation, long-term economic planning, development of trade, science and technology.

ECE member countries are the United States, Canada and those European countries which are UN members, ie Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukranian SSR, United Kingdom, USSR and Yugoslavia.

There are certain ECE regulations, mainly concerned with agricultural and transport standardisation, which have been ratified by governments of member countries. In many cases these regulations have become mandatory in the EEC.

Other member states' CCT suspension requests

Details of requests for new suspensions of the CCT (common customs tariff) to operate from 1 July were announced in *Trade and Industry* of 5 January. The EEC commission has now informed the department of three further requests, in respect of the products listed in the table. Total suspension is sought in each instance.

CCT heading/Description
29.11 C.II 3-*p*-Cumenyl-2-methylpropionaldehyde (Aldehyde Cyclamen)
29.25 A.II 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid
38.19 U Mixtures of aldehydes from lignin

The department will wish to take account of UK interests in making its views known to the EEC before decisions are taken whether to grant these proposed suspensions.

UK producers of the goods in question or of like or competing products are entitled to object where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the community and that their interests would be adversely affected by suspension or reduction of the CCT. Producers wishing to object to the granting of these suspensions should provide as much as possible of the following information for the years 1979 and 1980:

1 Estimated community (nine countries including the UK) demand
2 Estimated UK demand
3 UK production expected to be available for:
  3.1 the UK market
  3.2 the rest of the community
  3.3 exports to other countries.

This information should be sent in writing to the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 434, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, to arrive not later than 30 March.

Inquiries: 01-215 3576.

Overseas trade news

British telecoms on show to the world

Britain's telecommunications industry is joining forces to present a co-ordinated display of its systems, equipment and capability at Telecom 79 – the world telecommunications exhibition and conference to be held in Geneva from 20 to 26 September.

Five leading firms – GEC Telecommunications, Plessey Telecommunications, Standard Telephones and Cables, Marconi Communication Systems and Pye TMC – are joining with the British Post Office to show their products and services.

With 24 other UK firms they will be taking part in a joint venture sponsored by the Electronic Engineering Association and the British Overseas Trade Board.

Alongside System X, a range of modern digital transmission systems will be shown together with advances in customer apparatus and services.

Announcing the plans on behalf of the partners in the joint enterprise, Sir William Barlow, chairman of the Post Office, said, 'Combining forces in this co-ordinated presentation at Geneva enables Britain to promote its telecommunications capability as a total concept. We are projecting a unified front to show the world that Britain intends to resume its leading position in the arena of world competition for telecommunication markets.'

Exports of non-alloy ferrous scrap to countries outside the EEC: revised licensing arrangements

Existing arrangements for the issue of licences for the export of non-alloy ferrous scrap to countries outside the European community are to be revised. For the second quarter of 1979, exports of ferrous scrap to third countries will be limited to 60 000 tonnes per month, of which 3000 tonnes per month will be available for exports of high-grade scrap.

The revised arrangements are intended to operate in the first instance from 1 April to 30 June, but will be kept under close review in the light of experience. The arrangements are as follows:

Low-grade and fragmentised scrap

Applications for licences to export low-grade and fragmentised scrap will be considered from all exporters providing evidence of firm orders. The following types are treated as low-grade or fragmentised scrap:

1 Compressed baled material, other than compressed unused sheet and sheet cuttings
2 Loose used wrought material containing 90 per cent or more, by weight, of a material of a thickness not exceeding 3 mm
3 Turnings and borings
4 Fragmentised used wrought material.

If individual licence applications for low-grade and fragmentised scrap appear excessive when compared to previous applications it may be necessary to issue a licence for a lower quantity and to require evidence of usage before a further licence is issued.

High-grade scrap

High-grade scrap covers all other non-alloy ferrous scrap and will be allocated to merchants on the following basis:

First, licences will be allocated in proportion to applicants' total exports of all grades of scrap both to community and third countries during a base period from 1 January 1978 to 31 December 1978. Licences will be issued for the complete quarter beginning 1 April 1979.

Secondly, there will be a qualifying minimum export performance of 70 000 tonnes. Export performance below this tonnage during the base period will be insufficient to qualify an exporter for consideration for a licence.

Thirdly, in oder to qualify for licences applicants will need to provide documentary evidence of firm orders.

Licences for high-grade ferrous scrap will be available to individual traders for amounts of 500 tonnes or more only. Licences will normally be valid for two months.

Traders whose exports to all destinations against their own orders in the base period totalled 70 000 tonnes or more and who wish to be considered for an allocation under the quota for high-grade scrap exports for the period starting 1 April are invited to submit, not later than 23 March, particulars of the total tonnage of exports of non-alloy ferrous scrap in each month of the base period of 12 months ended 31 December 1978 in the following form:

	To community countries	To other countries
a Exports against own orders		
b Exports against orders obtained by others		

This information should be forwarded to the Department of Industry, Iron and Steel Division, Room 821, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB.

When this information has been received, individual allocations for the whole of the quarter beginning 1 April will be determined. Applicants will be informed whether or not they have been granted an allocation. Although all the information supplied will be considered carefully, it should not be assumed that all exporters will necessarily be allocated a share of the quota.

Export licences will not be issued until traders have submitted to the Department of Trade's export licensing branch supporting documentary evidence (in English) of firm orders to sell to a buyer in a non-community country (subject to availability of UK export licence) stipulated tonnages of high-grade, non-alloy ferrous scrap. Telex messages giving full details will be accepted but must be followed, within not more than two weeks, by the written confirmation of the overseas buyer.

Licences, which will be valid for a period of not more than two months, will then be issued as appropriate against allocations. Further evidence of firm orders supplied by an applicant after the initial submission of such information will be taken into account until the allocation is exhausted.

Trade inquiries should be addressed to the Department of Trade, Export Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

Bulgarian minister meets Smith

Toncho Chakarov, Bulgarian Minister of Machine Building (left), with trade secretary John Smith on 7 March. Mr Chakarov visited firms and a number of government ministers during his UK stay.

Watch bogus directory entries warns Irish embassy

A number of UK firms have received requests for payment for entries in a classified telex directory despite the fact that the firms have not agreed to such charges. These requests come from what appears to be a number of different publishing firms with addresses in Dublin.

The Irish embassy warns firms that while this type of activity may be an offence in the UK under the Unsolicited Goods and Services Act 1971 no such protection exists for the public under Irish law.

The Irish government hopes that this situation will soon be rectified when the recently

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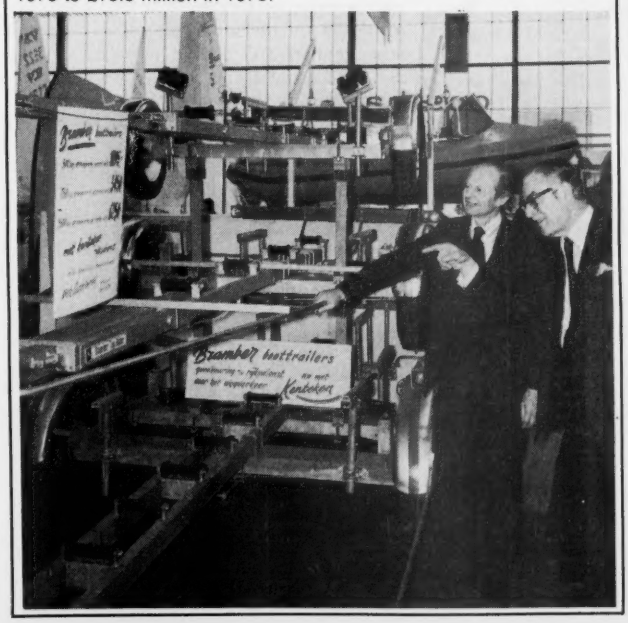
Catherwood visits Dutch boat show

Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board (left), and Sir Richard Sykes, British ambassador to the Netherlands, visiting the stand of Bramber Engineering at the Amsterdam boat show held from 2 to 11 March. BOTB supported more than 30 companies on their own stands together with many other British firms exhibiting on their agents' stands. British exports of pleasure craft to the Netherlands have increased from £4.4 million in 1975 to £15.5 million in 1978.



introduced Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Bill becomes law.

The embassy advises that all such requests should be carefully scrutinised. If there is doubt, its trade section should be consulted at 17 Grosvenor Place, London SW1, tel. 01-235 2171.

Northern seminar on Canadian potential

A half-day seminar on opportunities for UK companies to sell heavy capital goods and light industrial goods to Canada is being organised by the Tyne and Wear Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Canada/UK Chamber of Commerce.

Speakers at the seminar, to be held on 4 April at Newcastle upon Tyne, will include Mr H. Porter, joint managing director, Motherwell Bridge Engineering and a member of the BOTB's north American advisory group, Mr J. E. Marks, president of Canair, Mr K. Whiting of the Canadian high commission, Mr D. R. Edwards, managing director, international division of G. H. Wood and Company, and a speaker from the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Companies interested in the seminar should contact the Tyne and Wear Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 4 St Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RR, tel. Newcastle (0632) 61142/3.

Gas centrifuge equipment: new export controls

An order which will control the export of equipment specially designed to manufacture and assemble gas centrifuges and will ensure that the same consideration before export is allowed as is given to gas centrifuges themselves was made by trade secretary John Smith on 9 March.

The Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No 3) Order brings under export licensing control equipment specially designed for manufacture or assembly of gas centrifuges capable of enrichment or separation of isotopes and the specially designed parts and components and equipment for such gas centrifuges.

Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No 3) Order 1979

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act 1939 [1] and now vested in him [2], hereby orders as follows:

1 This Order be cited as the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No 3) Order 1979 and shall come into operation

a for all purposes other than those of Article 2b on 12 March 1979

b for the purposes of Articles 2b on 1 April 1979

2 The Export of Goods (Control) Order 1978 [3] shall be amended as follows:

a in Group 2 of Part II of Schedule I there shall be included the following entry:
'Equipment specially designed for the manufacture or assembly of goods included in the entry relating to centrifuges in this Group

b in Article 1(2) 'United Kingdom' includes the Isle of Man' shall be deleted.

Explanatory note not part of the order

This Order further amends the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1978 by including among the goods of which the export is controlled equipment specially designed for the manufacture or assembly of goods included in the entry relating to centrifuges in Group 2 of Part II of Schedule 1; by deleting the provision that the 'United Kingdom' includes the Isle of Man, as that provision is now otiose.

Strategic goods subject to security control: amendment 4

The consolidated list of strategic goods subject to security control (published in *Trade and Industry* on 30 April 1976) has been amended as follows:

The address for general inquiries has been changed from Room 102, Dean Bradley House, London SW1 to Room 054, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1, tel. 01-215 5371 or 01-215 3914).

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1734: imports of textiles from Poland

The EEC commission has negotiated and initialled under the Gatt multifibre arrangement (mfa) an agreement with Poland on trade in textiles for the calendar years 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982. The agreement, which provides for Poland to restrain at agreed levels exports to the community of certain textile products intended for domestic consumption, applies from 1 January 1979.

Pending announcement of community legislation to conclude the agreement its provisions are being operated de facto as set out in the following paragraphs. Should the subsequent legislation result in any change in the provisions outlined here a further notice to importers will be issued.

The textile items covered by the agreement for which 1979 quota levels have been agreed are set out by category in the annex (for full descriptions see notice to importers 1691, *Trade and Industry*, 28 July 1978).

Transitional measures

The Polish authorities will not start issuing export certificates until later this year. Import licences will be issued by Import Licensing Branch, up to a total of 60 per cent of each quota level, against application on form ILB/A supported by evidence (ie bill of lading or air way bill only, dated 1 January or later) that the goods have been shipped between 1 January and 30 June 1979. This period may vary and a further notice will be issued as and when Poland is able to begin export administration.

If an import licence is required before shipment can take place, traders should submit with their application, on form ILB/A, evidence from their supplier of a confirmed order and of the intended date of shipment. Traders are requested to return promptly to Import Licensing Branch any import licences which are in the event unused, or only partially used.

Existing restrictions

Quota levels R1 to R13 which are set out in notice to importers 1718 (*Trade and Industry*, 5 January 1979) will continue to apply. Other textile goods outside the mfa categories, which are currently restricted when originating in Poland, will remain under restraint.

Goods no longer subject to restraint

Textile goods within mfa categories other than those set out in the annex to this notice, currently restricted when originating in Poland, were removed from restriction on 1 January 1979.

Goods not now subject to restriction will however still be subject to UK surveillance licensing arrangements, as set out in notice to importers 1694 (*Trade and Industry*, 4 August 1978) and traders are reminded that restrictions may be re-imposed if circumstances so warrant.

Newly restricted goods

The following goods, originating in Poland, which were previously subject to UK surveillance licensing arrangements are now restricted under the new quota arrangements set out in this notice, but there are no current surveillance licences outstanding for such goods.

Tariff heading	Mfa category	Description
ex 62.04	110	Pneumatic mattresses
54.03	115	Flax or ramie yarn, put up for retail sale

Imports for re-export

Imports of restricted textiles from Poland are not set off against the quotas if they are re-exported in the same state or after limited processing.

The general import licensing arrangements for restricted textiles re-exported from the UK are set out in notice to importers 1441.

UK import surveillance

In addition to the goods covered by this notice and by other notices to importers setting out restrictions on the importation of textiles, most other textiles and certain other items from non-EEC countries are subject to UK surveillance licensing arrangements. Descriptions of the goods and the licensing arrangements are set out in notices to importers 1694 and 1695.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch: tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 280.

Cat. no	Units	Quota	Cat. no	Units	Quota
2	tonnes	95	18	tonnes	34
of which, not more than			20	tonnes	49
			23	tonnes	25
			24	000 pcs	17
2(IL)	tonnes	40	25	000 pcs	208
3	tonnes	313	26	000 pcs	117
of which, not more than			32	tonnes	244
			36	tonnes	29
			37	tonnes	36
3(IL)	tonnes	251	38A	tonnes	77
4	000 pcs	1380	61	tonnes	75
5	000 pcs	532	73	000 pcs	35
6	000 pcs	51	105	tonnes	134
8	000 pcs	412	110	tonnes	36
9	tonnes	169	115	tonnes	3
12	000 pairs	166	117	tonnes	90
13	000 pcs	135	119	tonnes	42
14B	000 pcs	25	121	tonnes	2
15A	000 pcs	6			
15B	000 pcs	91			
16	000 pcs	103			

IL Inner Limit

Overseas trade exhibitions

Queen's visit boosts business at Dubai health show

From Bruce Hannaby, British embassy, Dubai

Two happenings will undoubtedly contribute to increased business from the second middle-east health-care exhibition in Dubai held from 24 to 28 February.

The first was the visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh during their tour of eastern Arabia. The occasion was therefore exceptional, well-timed, well-publicised, and memorable.

The second was that the 52 British joint-venture exhibitors were accommodated in the air-conditioned comfort of the main exhibition hall of the recently completed Dubai international trade and exhibition centre, while the remaining 80 exhibitors from Europe, Japan and the United States suffered from the comparatively inclement environment of an adjacent instant-sprung 'tent' pavilion. This must have contributed to a higher quota of visitors for British firms and gratifying results for the majority of them.

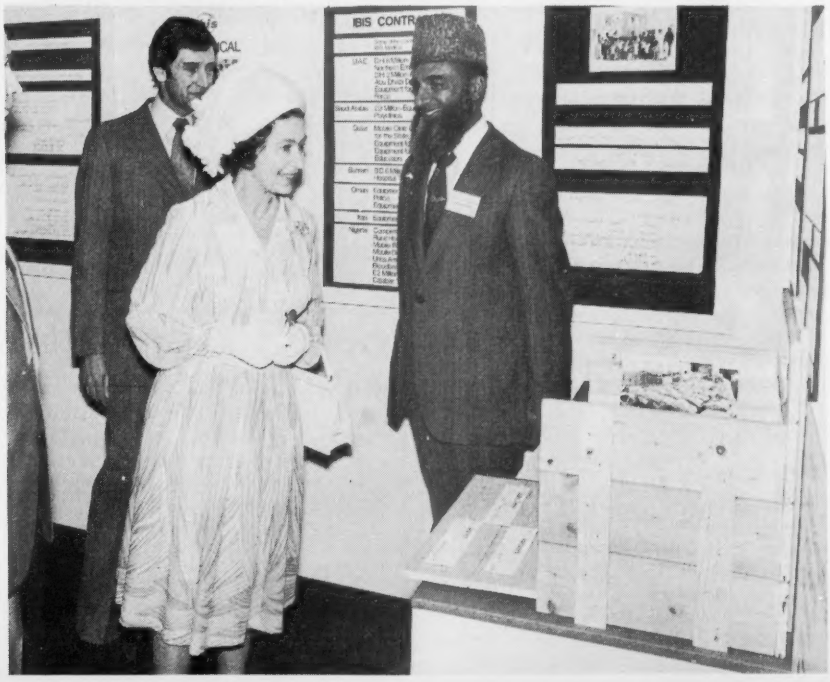
That the majority of the British Health-Care Export Council members had participated in the first health-care exhibition in Dubai in November 1977 speaks much for the success of that event and the importance of this market. They were here again to keep their faces and products in view, and the logic of this decision was borne out by comments from important official visitors such as 'you were here last time and I'm glad to see you back'. Most firms reported a gratifying amount of business including selling the contents of their stands, and expressed enthusiasm about the leads they will have to follow-up with good-quality visitors from all the Gulf and most neighbouring countries.

About 2800 visitors attended the exhibition, that is, about 10 per cent more than the previous one. The proportion from neighbouring countries, as opposed to visitors from within the United Arab Emirates, is estimated to have been higher, and the resulting business leads acquired more of an international flavour, confirming the effectiveness of Dubai as an international exhibition centre.

Exhibitors preferred not to publicise specific information of business done but many confirmed that sizeable orders had been taken or would be achieved within weeks, including well over £1 million for one firm.

The Arab medical equipment and supplies market at present takes about 9 per cent of British medical exports. This is expected to grow appreciably in the next two years. The UAE and Gulf states are regarded as important parts of the Arab market, and growth in this region is estimated to be strong. The success of the British joint venture confirmed this view.

The Queen visits the Dubai health-care exhibition.



Build-up at Batibouw

From P. H. Williams, British embassy, Brussels

More than 200 000 people came to Belgium's main exhibition centre, the Palais du Centenaire in Brussels, for the Batibouw building and construction industry exhibition which was held from 9 to 19 February.

Fourteen British firms took part in a joint venture under the sponsorship of the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Building Materials Export Group (BMEG) maintaining the well-established British presence at this exhibition. There was also official participation from Canada, Poland, Denmark, Finland and Sicily.

The Belgian construction industry is responsible for the direct employment of some 300 000 people and is the country's biggest employer. The industry is locally owned and offers excellent opportunities for foreign manufacturers of the whole range of materials in use.

In 1978 the industry was running at about the same pace as 1977; with some 65 000 to 70 000 new buildings being constructed. This year is expected to remain at much the same level. Despite a lack of growth in the industry, British exports continue to do well and if the interest shown at the British stand is anything to go by they will continue to do so in 1979.

The British stand at Batibouw has always benefited from having an excellent site in the main hall: this year was no exception.

Creda showed its air-conditioners for the first time in Belgium and the company was pleased with the inquiries it received. Allgood, returning to the exhibition after three years absence, showed its range of ironmongery and there was a great deal of interest in its comprehensive colour matchings.

Hereford Tiles, a first-time exhibitor created great interest with its 'Roman' range of floor tiles. Butterley Building Materials which took part last year was extremely satisfied with this year's results. The company's 'Old English range' of bricks brought out especially for the Dutch and Belgian market was an obvious attraction to the stand.

Furnitube made Batibouw its first overseas exhibit and it exhibited a new range of outdoor equipment from seating to litter bins.

Access, no strangers to the Belgian market, displayed its improved two-man lift – the scaffolding which towered above all other exhibits made an excellent landmark for the British stand.

To mark the twentieth anniversary of Batibouw King Baudouin of the Belgians visited the exhibition on 13 February. At the British stand, King Baudouin was welcomed by the British ambassador, Sir Peter Wakefield, and introduced to Mr Hermon, managing director of BMEG and to some of the British exhibitors.

To sum up the joint-venture went very well. The British stand attracted a large number of people in the trade and most exhibitors were well satisfied with the number of serious inquiries they received. As usual those companies who had adapted their products to the Belgian market were duly rewarded for their enterprise.

Japanese keen to learn at educational equipment show

From John McDonald, British embassy, Tokyo

Attendance at the educational equipment show at the British Export Marketing Centre, Tokyo, from 20 to 25 February, was an impressive 2000, almost entirely from the trade and the educational world.

Exhibitors at the show, organised by the British Educational Equipment Association and the British Overseas Trade Board, commented that in this first venture they had met with an excellent response from a number of potential agents, some of whom had been exposed for the first time to the range of inventive and durable products manufactured by the British educational equipment industry.

Hard business talks were scheduled for the week following the show, and almost without exception exhibitors thought that they would be hard-pressed to complete their round of visits and discussions with local businessmen in time to get away as planned on 3 March.

The market

The market research report – 'The Japanese market for educational equipment and teaching materials 1978' (BOTB, price £50) – commissioned by BOTB from professional consultants – showed that the Japanese market for educational equipment in 1977 was valued at 450 billion yen (about £1.3 billion), and there was a growth rate of 10 per cent expected for the foreseeable future. The consultants reported that domestic manufacturers met most of the demand, but in their report highlighted a number of areas where British products were thought likely to have appeal. They also pointed to the respect held in Japan for the British educational system, and found that the few British products already in the market were given good marks for quality, safety, durability and creativity.

Varied range

Based on the report and on their own gut feeling that they had products to appeal to the Japanese, 16 companies put together a colourful display of equipment across the board, ranging from primary and middle-school items through visual models of crystal and molecular structure and the planetary system, language teaching aids and paper trimmers to revolving surface writing boards for use with both chalk and felt-tip markers, and display aids and scientific apparatus storage systems.

Associated seminar

A feature of the exhibition was a series of papers given to invited audiences by speakers from the Inner London Education Authority, Cochranes of Oxford and Orlando Texts – all exhibitors on specialist topics. Attendance was gratifying, with most of the lectures listened attentively to by packed audiences, all of whom were also given the opportunity to tour the exhibition and examine many of the products mentioned in the papers.

Future action

Encouraged by the favourable reception, exhibitors voted that this should be only the first of a series of trade missions and exhibitions, with a long-term and sustained approach the key-note of a successful attack on this potentially lucrative market. In the words of John Savage, director of the BEEA, 'This has been a wholly successful enterprise. The BEEA hopes to be back with a follow-up trade mission and a repeat exhibition, in that order.'

Triumph's Bonneville shown for first time

From Stan Wilkinson, British consulate-general, Cleveland

Triumph (Meriden) new model for the American market – the Bonneville Special – was the centrepiece of its stand on the third joint venture at the Cincinnati motor-cycle and accessory trade show held in the convention exposition centre from 17 to 19 February. The joint venture was sponsored by CMCA Service Co and the British Overseas Trade Board. The show, which is for the trade only, attracted over 4000 dealers from all parts of the United States, Canada and even as far south as Mexico.

Mixed blessing

On this occasion the British contingent was housed in the main lobby of the centre. It proved a mixed blessing. On the one hand, every dealer visiting the show had to pass through the British stand but on the other the exhibitors unfortunate enough to be closest to the doors were greeted by icy blasts of wind, thanks to the arctic Ohio winter, with every visitor.

There were repeat appearances by Dunstall, Rickmans, and Cravens. Hallmark Agencies, a new collection of old hands at the accessory business, also appeared.

Much attention

PS Motors received much attention from Triumph dealers who were able to fill a long-standing void in their stocks of spares for pre-1973 motorcycles. There is still a lot of interest in motor cycles produced outside Japan and it can only do good for sales of new Triumphs if older models can still be seen on the roads of the United States.

'New breed' cars use UK parts

From Bill Busby, British consulate-general, Detroit

It was in the context of smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles that 23 UK companies exhibited in a joint venture at this year's Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) congress held in Detroit from 26 February to 1 March.

Many of these vehicles will, by 1981, be 'world cars' using certain components common to both European and north American cars. And some of the exhibitors on the joint venture are, or will be, providing components for this 'new breed' of American car.

Record number of experts

This year a record 48 British experts publicised Britain's technology at the engineering congress and of the 23 British firms in the joint venture, sponsored by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the British Overseas Trade Board, all but two had been before.

In this category, GKN and Lucas both have impressive new headquarters in Michigan and new manufacturing plants in the Carolinas, Associated Engineering has a United States sales operation staffed by British engineers, Automotive Products has opened an American company in Michigan where manufacturing will begin in mid-1979, and Avon Industrial Polymers has established a United States-based, joint-venture manufacturing operation.

All reported that the SAE exhibition enabled them to demonstrate their products to potential customers and to prove to existing customers their continuing and vital long-term commitment to this important market.

Enthusiasm for newcomers

The two newcomers to the Detroit scene, Bowden Controls and IHW Engineering, reported an enthusiastic reception for the former's high-performance brake and clutch cable controls and the latter's 'infinitely reclinable' seat mechanism. And the only non-original equipment manufacturer in the joint venture, Consine Dynamics, had an exceptionally favourable response to the dynamometer exhibited on its stand.

Outside the joint venture other British products on show attracted considerable interest to firms such as G Cussons, Prince (Kingston) Engineers, Associated Engineering Developments and WB Bumpers.

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news.

Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Eighth Floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Overseas trade country data

Australia

Copper, nickel, lead. The Australian government announced the following import duty changes from 18 February:

Tariff code/Commodity	General tariff	Pref. tariff
74.03 Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of copper; copper wire	10%	10%
74.04 Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of copper	10%	10%
74.05 Copper foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 mm	10%	10%
74.07 Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of copper; hollow bars of copper	10%	10%
75.02 Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of nickel; nickel wire	5%	5%
75.03.1 Powders and flakes	Free	Free
75.04.9 Other	5%	5%
78.05 Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of lead, hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (including joints, elbows, sockets, flanges and s-bends), of lead	5%	5%

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 408/469/401.

Finland

Cash payments list. The Bank of Finland has announced that from 1 March the cash import payments list has been abolished.

This means that those goods which were subject to the cash payment requirement may now be financed with normal short-term credits (up to six months) from that date. Prior authority from the bank is still required for all goods imported on credit terms exceeding six months.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 460.

Greece

Incentives for regional development. The Greek parliament approved a new law in December 1978 amending incentives for regional development. Under the provisions of law 869, state loans can be given to Greek industrial and mining concerns to cover the cost of investments realised between 1 January 1978 and 31 December 1985, including projects for pollution reduction, energy conservation and industrial research and pilot plants.

For the purposes of determining incentive levels Greece has been divided into five regions, and regional incentives will range from 25 per cent of the cost of new investments which modernise existing installations and reduce pollution in region A to 55 per cent of the cost of investments which establish new factories or transfer operations from another region in region E.

The basic provisions of law 869 are available from Export Data Branch, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7017.

Jordan

Labelling of foodstuffs. A recent foreign press report stated that proposed legislation is under consideration for additional information to be included for labelling of perishable foodstuffs.

The following is an unoffical translation of the draft text:

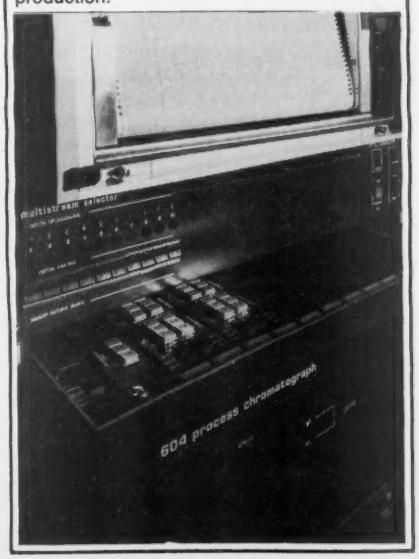
The date of manufacture, date of expiry of use of the food must be in figures (day month year) and not in code. In addition goods will not be importable any later than the midway point between the two dates previous quoted.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/7062.

Import duty amendments. The Jordanian authorities announced in *Official Gazette* 2830, 16 December 1978, a reduction from 16 December on all items classified within CCCN nos. 08.06, 08.07, 08.09. These items which were previously subject to a 23 per cent ad valorem rate are now exempt.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/7062.

Six process gas chromatographs made by Pye Unicam of Cambridge are to be exported to the USSR for use in a new high-density polyethylene plant. The Series 604 chromatographs are to be used to monitor constantly the purity of the ethylene during production.



Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757. In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

Morocco

Import duties. The Ministry of Finance has modified the customs tariff and changes of duty for item CCCN 87.02.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs tariff application list 8/79, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 2 March, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1. Composition leather with a basis of leather or of leather fibre, in slabs, in sheets or in rolls classifiable under tariff heading 41.10.
2. Sprinklers and sprayers, suitable for use with insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, manually operated, fitted with reservoirs with a capacity exceeding 5 litres but not exceeding 7 litres, classifiable under tariff subheading 84.21.30.40.

3A. Dichlorofluoromethane and trichloromonofluoromethane, classifiable under tariff subheading 29.02.30.

B. Mixtures containing dichlorodifluoromethane or trichloromonofluoromethane or both. Classifiable under tariff subheading 38.19.05.

C. Tetrachloroethylene, classifiable under tariff subheading 29.02.40.

D. Trichloroethylene, classifiable under tariff subheading 29.02.57.

(Note: application C supersedes the application published in list 11/78.)

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the applications are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the applications, it should address inquiries to CRE 01-215 5274.

Customs tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 16 February:

R.270, CCCN 22.07: The effect of this amendment is that: a separate provisions are made for unfortified and fortified still as well as sparkling fermented apple and pear beverages, b the rate of duty on fermented apple and pear beverages is reduced from 1645c per 100 lites to 990c per 100 litres, and c specific provision is made for fermented orange beverages.

R.271, CCCN 39.02: Sub-heading 39.02.51 is restated for statistical purposes.

R.272, CCCN 82.09: The rate of duty on certain folding knives is

amended from 15 per cent (general) and 10 per cent (preferential) to 15 per cent or 20c each (general) and 10 per cent or 20c each less 5 per cent (preferential).

Industrial rebates

R.275, item 306.04, CCCN 29.22, 29,25 and 29.35: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on: a arylamides of 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid, b 2-amino-5-chloro-4-tolune sulphonic acid, c meta-nitro-para-anisidine, d meta-nitro-ortho-anisidine, e meta-nitro-ortho-toluidine, f 2-naphthy-lamine-1-sulphonic acid, g dichlorobenzidine, h dichlorobenzidine hydrochloride, i aceto-acetortho-anisidide, j aceto-aceto-metaxylidide and k phenyl methyl pyrazolone, for the manufacture of azo pigment dye stuffs.

General rebates

R.274, items 401.00 to 401.45 and 402.01, are restated.

R.275, item 411.000: The provision for a rebate of duty on certain sailing yachts with a hull length of not less than 9 m, and parts, equipment and materials for use in the building and equipment of such yachts, is withdrawn.

Drawbacks and refunds of customs duty

R.276, item 507.01, 507.03 and 507.04, CCCN 28.36, 28.38, 29.14, 29.15, 29.22, 29.25, 29.27, 29.28, 29.31, 34.02, 38.11, 29.04, 29.31, 29.35, 38.15 and 38.19: Provisions are made for a drawback of the full duty on: a printed plates, sheets strip, film and foil, of vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers, used in the manufacture of floor coverings and b various chemical substances and preparations used in: 1 the manufacture of polymerisation and copolymerisation products, liquid or pasty, and 2 the compounding of natural or synthetic rubber for export.

R.277, items 601.01, 601.02 and 610.01 are restated.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Spain

Coke and semi-coke. The Spanish *State Gazette* 2 March, published royal decree 366/1979 which had the immediate effect of modifying tariff heading 27.04 (coke and semi-coke, of coal or of lignite or of peat), as follows:

CCCN. no.	Import duty
27.94 B	
Other	
1 Of granulometry up to 25 millimetres	free
2 Other	15%

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/467.

Switzerland

Duties on foodstuffs. Duties on certain foodstuffs of UK origin imported into Switzerland have been altered from 1 March. Goods included in the following headings are affected:

17.04, 19.02, 19.08, 21.07

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 459.

United States

Gaseous emission regulations. The *Federal Register*, 13 February, published a proposed rule, by the Environmental Protection Agency, prescribing more stringent hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emission standards for 1983 and later model-year heavy-duty engines.

The proposed date of effect is December 1979. A public hearing will be held in May 1979 and comments must be received on or before 13 June.

A copy of the text is available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Power lawn mowers. The *Federal Register*, 15 February, published a final rule by the Consumer Product Safety Commission adopting certain safety standards containing performance requirements to reduce injuries from rotary, walk-behind power lawn mowers.

The standard applies to machines manufactured after 31 December 1981.

A copy of the text is available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/459/7312.

Overseas trade export services

Cave Wood partner in 'land-sea bridge' . . .

Two firms, one British and one Italian, have joined forces to provide a 'land-sea bridge' transport service to key Middle East and African markets.

Cave Wood Transport – part of the services division of TKM – launched on 7 March a joint venture with the Genoa-based Messina Shipping Line. The companies claim to have achieved the fastest scheduled services to these destinations.

Goods loaded in the UK for Jeddah, for example, will be transported and delivered direct to destination in a minimum of 10 days and seldom in more than 16. The UK-to-Tripoli transit time is in the region of six days.

This door-to-door, security-sealed service uses the Cave Wood driver-accompanied service which gives a three-and-a-half day transit from UK factory to the new Messina private shipping terminal in La Spezia. Because of the much shorter sea journey from La Spezia the shipping services operate on a more frequent basis, running to Tripoli, Benghazi, Jeddah, Malta, Alexandria, Tartous, Beirut, Mersin, and Lagos.

Other destinations are available on a non-regular basis.

The introduction of this service, the companies say, ensures that goods will be carried through to destination by one operator and that loads can be shipped at extremely short notice, within 24 hours, from the UK. It also ensures that delivery dates can be quoted, and met, with certainty.

Using the Cave Wood-Messina land-sea bridge route, official documentation can be processed and legalised while the goods are travelling across Europe to La Spezia. These documents will be sent by courier to meet the load on arrival.

Cave Wood can offer the most modern equipment including standard 20-ft box containers, 8 to 10 m and 12 m semi-trailers of all types of low loader and machinery trailers with up to a 50 tonnes capacity.

The privately controlled 49 000 m² Messina terminal at La Spezia is tailor-made to receive ro-ro traffic and offers some of the most modern facilities in Europe.

The terminal operates continuously and has its own internal customs facilities to reduce delays. The whole area – walled in and under permanent surveillance – ensures maximum security for goods in transit at all times.

Docking facilities enable three Messina ro-ro vessels to be loaded simultaneously both with containers – moved by overhead gantry cranes and giant British-built forklift trucks – and wheeled units which are driven on board.

Further information: circle 355

. . . and in French base

Cave Wood Transport has also teamed up with its Paris-based sister organisation Mitjavile to establish a new base in Europe, with the establishment of new offices and warehouse facilities at Pantin on the N3 just north of Paris within one of the main custom clearance terminals.

Cave Wood now offers its UK customers one of the fastest, most trouble-free entries into France with full customs clearance and hand-

Cave Wood trucks en route to La Spezia.

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

ling facilities. The new warehouse is bonded to receive uncleared goods.

This facility will have at its disposal a fleet of 30 vans – from two to 10 tons in size – which will deliver its UK customer's goods around Paris and its environs on a daily basis.

Further information: circle 356

Package to Bulgarian trade fair

Barry Martin Travel (BMT) is offering a choice of inclusive tours to suit both exhibitors and visitors to the Budapest spring trade fair to be held from 23 to 31 May.

For this special event a minimum six-night stay is offered for exhibitors, and a three-night minimum for visitors. In both cases, there is complete freedom of choice of travel dates on scheduled air service flights.

With this package BMT offers a range of hotels with prices for six nights per person from £232 (Astoria Hotel) to £341 (Intercontinental Hotel). Costs for additional nights range from £11.35 to £29.50 per person.

The three-night inclusive tour prices start at £204 for the same hotels to £258, with similar costs for additional nights.

All prices quoted include breakfast (with the exception of the Intercontinental and Hilton hotels), airport-to-hotel transfers, and the services of BMT's British representative.

Further information: circle 357

Keycarrying sweet smelling fast moving couriers

Perfumed pillows to Miami, and a despatch of lorry ignition keys to Dusseldorf have been just two of the unusual deliveries made by Meadows' Air Courier Service (Macs) since its introduction last November.

Recently, Meadows' London airport office, which arranges the courier services, received a request from an American businessman who wanted a small parcel containing scented pillows to be rushed by air courier to Kennedy airport in New York, and then forwarded on, by courier again, to Miami airport on a separate flight.

The 'sweet smelling' consignment, which weighed around 2.5 kg contained six herbal pillows, plus samples of perfumed paper and scented drawer liners.

Meadows office arranged the delivery, and after a seven-hour flight to New York and a further two and a half hour journey to Miami, the parcel was delivered by hand to the consignee, who was waiting at Miami airport.

Another unusual export delivered by the service to Düsseldorf was a spare set of door and ignition keys for a haulage lorry. The driver of the lorry had taken the vehicle over to West Germany and lost his keys during a 'night on the town'.

He contacted his firm in a panic, and it then arranged with Meadows' to have spare keys flown out to Düsseldorf airport within 12 hours of receiving the call.

The service, marketed and operated by Meadows Air Charter, an associate company of international freight forwarders Thomas Meadows, enables small packages to be delivered quickly and safely from the UK to 27 cities in Europe, 13 in the Middle East and 23 in north and south America.

Couriers carry the consignments as personal luggage on scheduled flights from Heathrow and they are then delivered by hand or entrusted to local representatives at the destination.

For more conventional delivery requirements Macs is ideally suited for important packages containing documents such as tenders and plans, computer tapes, spare parts, advertising materials – in fact anything small which is needed in a hurry.

Further information: circle 358

Seatrain adds water feeder route to Mexico run

Seatrain has announced a new development in its container service from the UK to Mexico – an all-water feeder service from Charleston to the Mexican port of Tuxpan.

This is a complementary service to the line's established service which operates through transhipment from north Atlantic weekly service vessels at Charleston to rail and truck feeder services.

According to Seatrain UK, this all-water alternative will improve Seatrain's coverage of the fast expanding Mexican market, particularly in line with the growing needs of the oil industry.

Regional customer service is co-ordinated from Seatrain's Dallas office working closely with both Seatrain UK Ltd and the line's agents in Mexico City.

Further information: circle 359

Carryfast International launches Spanish service

A new twice-weekly scheduled departure service to and from Madrid is being started this month by Carryfast International. The service will operate out of Heathrow at 1700 hours on Tuesdays and Fridays.

A special low introductory rate from Heathrow to Madrid is being offered to UK exporters who use the service within the first few weeks of operation. It is intended that this special rate will be held firm for the remainder of the year.

Both regular groupage and Euro-Shuttle services will be offered on the new route and, additionally, it can be used for air transit, providing a fast and economical airfreight feeder service for both Madrid and London airports.

The new service will link Carryfast's UK network of eight depots at, Brandon (East Anglia), Dewsbury, Droitwich, Heathrow, Islington, Manchester and the city of London with the nine regional centres of its Spanish associate, SAD, offering a facility for door-to-door delivery between the UK and Spain. Goods for export can be received at any Carryfast depot during the late evening of the day before departure.

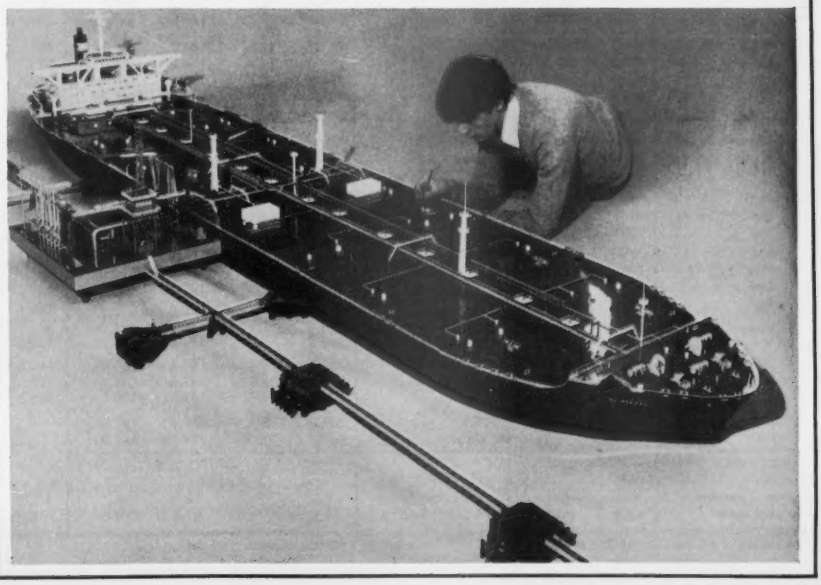
Carryfast International also provides customs clearance facilities in Madrid, avoiding time-consuming delays at the border.

The new Spanish service is a further extension of the company's European groupage and Euro-Shuttle routes, which now offer regular services to both Holland, Italy, Switzerland and Ireland.

Further information: circle 360

Super model supertanker for Kuwait

A 3.65 m long model of the Kuwait Oil Company's biggest supertanker *Al Rekkah* gets a few finishing touches from a craftsman employed by L. S. Angus and Co Ltd, of Glasgow. The tanker, built to a 1:100 scale, will be the centre piece of the Kuwait oil exhibition centre's opening exhibition in March or April this year. The model took a team of four model makers three months to build.



Statistics

The economy: selected indicators [2]

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers'	Retailers'	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1975 prices		at 1975 prices			at 1975 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1977	1975	£ million	£ million			£ million 34,469	19,995	4,540	3,181	£ million		
1973	103.4	65 497	21 609	3 504	4 674	2 983	1 336	432	624	−999	−2 383	1 384
1974	101.5	64 070	21 164	3 822	4 605	1 462	1 288	361	−180	−3 591	−5 235	1 644
1975	100.0	63 192	20 817	3 522	3 841	−1 925	−1 221	−249	−100	−1 843	−3 236	1 393
1976	102.9	63 320	20 489	3 345	3 926	261	316	131	13	−1 137	−3 601	2 464
1977	104.9	62 732	19 738	3 573	4 325	1 051	442	266	29	298	−1 744	2 042
1978		66 261		3 833	4 671		544	17	333	254	−1 175	1 429
1976 2nd qtr	102.7	15 785	5 137	828	972	−17	−29	−10	−67	−328	−949	621
3rd qtr	103.3	15 884	5 168	849	1 005	189	99	81	46	−411	−1 136	725
4th qtr	104.0	15 927	4 997	856	1 014	214	260	17	27	−315	−966	651
1977 1st qtr	103.8	15 619	4 794	851	1 030	442	235	82	117	−428	−946	518
2nd qtr	104.8	15 495	5 025	879	1 044	354	97	179	4	−297	−779	482
3rd qtr	105.0	15 777	4 965	910	1 103	6	−6	−80	−59	522	−3	525
4th qtr	105.9	15 841	4 954	932	1 149	249	116	85	−33	501	−16	517
1978 1st qtr	106.1	16 311	5 030	920	1 169	460	38	81	62	−341	−596	255
2nd qtr	108.0	16 370	5 056	962	1 180	432	272	−62	128	146	−173	319
3rd qtr	108.9	16 810	*	981	1 168	*	175	45	54	·51	−367	418
4th qtr		16 704 pe		968	1 153		60	−47	89	398	−39	437
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs.	+2.3	+2.5	+1.0	+3.5	−1.2							
on a year earlier	+3.4	+6.0	+1.0	+5.8	+3.1							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings					Labour (UK)			Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices		Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Export	Import
				monthly averages		% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used	manufactured products: home sales		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	On a balance of payment basis	
	at 1975 prices		at 1971 prices		(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)				at 1975 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1975	1975	1971 16,296	thousands	Jan. 1974		1975	1975	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands	1975 19,463	1975 22,699
1973	109.5	108.4	110.3	137.1	93.5	9.1	58.8	66.7	152.1	611.0	2.6	307.0	97.7	108.8
1974	105.1	106.5	109.0	102.8	108.5	16.0	86.8	81.8	179.1	599.7'	2.6'	302.7'	104.2	109.7
1975	100.0	100.0	106.7	97.2	134.8	24.2	100.0	100.0	226.6	929.0	3.9	150.0'	100.0	100.0
1976	102.0	101.4	106.5	104.7	157.1	16.5	127.0	117.3	261.9	1 269.8'	5.4'	120.4'	109.7	105.6
1977	105.8	102.8	103.6	107.1	182.0	15.8	145.6	140.5	288.5	1 378.1	5.8	155.6'	118.9	107.2
1978	109.7	103.6	109.2	130.1	197.1	8.3	144.6 p	153.3 p	330.2 p	1 375.6	5.8	210.3	122.9	112.6
1977 1st qtr	105.5	103.8	103.3	104	174.1	16.5	144.8	133.0	280.0	1 329.5	5.6	..	115.9	108.8
2nd qtr	105.6	102.4	102.4	103	181.9	17.4	148.8	139.6	285.3	1 340.6	5.6	157.7	117.7	110.6
3rd qtr	106.2	103.0	104.2	112	184.7	16.5	146.5	143.8	288.3	1 414.6	5.9	151.9	124.6	107.3
4th qtr	105.8	101.9	104.7	110	187.4	13.1	142.2	145.8	300.4	1 427.8	6.0	160.1	117.3	102.3
1978 1st qtr	106.9	102.1	106.4	131	190.6	9.5	140.2	149.2	310.8	1 409.4	5.9	187.7	119.6	113.5
2nd qtr	110.9	104.7	107.9	132	195.8	7.7	146.3	151.8	329.0	1 372.7	5.7	210.3	122.2	109.7
3rd qtr	111.2	104.9	110.7	135	199.2	7.8	144.9	154.8	334.6	1 380.5	5.8	213.0	124.8	114.9
4th qtr	109.9	102.7	111.7	123	202.6	8.1	147.1	157.3	346.6 p	1 339.7	5.6	230.3	124.8	112.3
1978 Jan	106.7	102.1	105.3	127	189.5	9.9	139.4	148.3	306.3	1 419.2	5.9	180.3	111.0	112.8
Feb	107.3	102.0	106.7	122	190.6	9.5	139.1	149.2	311.2	1 409.0	5.9	187.0	127.3	111.4
Mar	106.7	102.3	107.2	145	191.8	9.1	142.0	150.0	314.8	1 400.0	5.9	195.8	120.4	116.3
Apr	111.2	105.2	106.9	134	194.6	7.9	145.1	150.9	325.7	1 387.1	5.8	203.7	124.3	104.8
May	110.1	103.4	108.2	126	195.7	7.7	146.8	151.9	327.2	1 366.4	5.7	209.9	120.5	113.3
Jun	111.4	105.4	108.6	135	197.2	7.4	147.0	152.7	334.0	1 364.7	5.7	217.4	121.9	111.1
Jul	111.4	105.0	111.0	109	198.1	7.8	145.8	153.8	332.7	1 371.4	5.7	211.0	125.7	114.3
Aug	111.7	105.5	111.7	148	199.4	8.0	144.2	154.8	333.2	1 392.1	5.8	209.3	124.5	111.3
Sep	110.5	104.2	109.6	146	200.2	7.8	144.8	155.7	338.0	1 378.3	5.8	218.7	124.3	119.1
Oct	108.9	102.1	110.2	134	201.1	7.8	145.7	156.6	344.8	1 359.6	5.7	228.4	125.9	110.8
Nov	109.6	102.5	110.5	119	202.5	8.1	147.3	157.1	343.5	1 338.8	5.6	231.3	122.5	113.7
Dec	111.3 p	103.6 p	113.8	115	204.2	8.4	148.3	158.3	351.4 p	1 320.7	5.5	231.2	126.0	112.5
1979 Jan			109.6	121	207.2	9.3	150.4 p	159.8 p		1 339.1	5.6	235.9	113.1	107.3
Feb			111½ p				151.1 p	161.5 p		1 362.6	5.7	230.9		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−1.2	−2.1	+1.5	−17.1	+2.2		+2.7	+2.2	+3.6	−1.3		+2.9	−3½	−2
on a year earlier	+3.9	+0.8	+5.2	+4.7	+8.6		+7.2	+8.1	+15.4	−5.4		+31.1	+5	+5½

p Provisional e Estimate pe 2nd preliminary estimate ' Average of available months [2] Including figures published by 13 March 1979 * Figures due to be revised

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Retailers' stocks in January

Based on the non-seasonally adjusted data of table 1, the level of stocks at book values in January was £389 million lower than in the previous month and 15 per cent higher than the same month a year earlier; at constant (1975) prices it was 7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The estimate of the value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1975 prices and seasonally adjusted (table 2) suggests a decrease of £82 million. The ratio of stocks to retail sales (table 3) rose slightly in January.

Inquiries: Department of Trade, Economics and Statistics Division 6C, Room 351, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3705.

Table 1 Level of retailers' stocks

£ million — At cost at end of month

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
At book values												
1975	2 766	2 814	2 947	2 856	2 948	2 985	2 962	2 963	3 139	3 452	3 700	3 333
1976	3 151	3 195	3 388	3 389	3 382	3 379	3 311	3 319	3 547	3 941	4 229	3 799
1977	3 656	3 726	4 095	4 163	4 165	4 220	4 029	4 037	4 286	4 695	5 170	4 417
1978	4 197	4 220	4 522	4 597	4 625	4 744	4 637	4 658	4 932	5 458	6 004	5 218
1979	4 829											
Change in book values												
1975	−120	48	133	−91	92	37	−23	1	176	313	248	−367
1976	−182	44	193	1	−7	−3	−68	8	228	394	288	−430
1977	−143	70	369	68	2	55	−191	8	249	409	475	−753
1978	−220	23	302	75	28	119	−107	21	274	526	546	−786
1979	−389											
Percentage change on a year earlier												
1975	15	17	17	10	10	10	10	11	13	14	16	15
1976	14	14	15	19	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14
1977	16	17	21	23	23	25	22	22	21	19	22	16
1978	15	13	10	10	11	12	15	15	15	16	16	18
1979	15											
At constant (1975) prices – percentage change on a year earlier												
1975	−7	−6	−7	−12	−12	−11	−11	−10	−7	−5	−3	−3
1976	−2	−2	—	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
1977	1	1	4	5	5	6	3	3	3	2	5	1
1978	1	1	−1	—	1	3	6	6	7	8	8	10
1979	7											

Table 2 Retailers' stocks at 1975 prices

Seasonally adjusted — £ million

	Stocks level	Value of physical increase
1971		
1st qtr	2 720	−34
2nd	2 722	2
3rd	2 738	16
4th	2 766	28
1972		
1st qtr	2 776	10
2nd	2 834	58
3rd	2 809	−25
4th	2 795	−14
1973		
1st qtr	2 934	139
2nd	3 248	314
3rd	3 323	75
4th	3 419	96
1974		
1st qtr	3 356	−63
2nd	3 409	53
3rd	3 315	−94
4th	3 239	−76
1975		
1st qtr	3 134	−105
2nd	3 039	−95
3rd	3 079	40
4th	3 139	60
1976		
1st qtr	3 146	7
2nd	3 079	−67
3rd	3 125	46
4th	3 152	27
1977		
1st qtr	3 269	117
2nd	3 273	4
3rd	3 214	−59
4th	3 181	−33
1978		
1st qtr	3 243	62
2nd	3 371	128
3rd	3 425	54
4th	3 514	89
1978		
October	3 473	48
November	3 602	129
December	3 514	−88
1979		
January	3 432	−82

Table 3 Relationship of retailers' stocks to retail sales

Index numbers – fourth quarter 1974 = 100 — Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1975 prices	Retail sales at 1971 prices	Ratio of stocks to sales
1966	77	83	93.6
1967	80	84	94.5
1968	84	87	95.9
1969	85	88	97.5
1970	85	90	94.8
1971	85	91	93.7
1972	86	96	89.9
1973	106	100	105.0
1974	100	99	100.7
1975	97	97	99.7
1976	97	97	100.3
1977	98	94	104.0
1978	108	99	109.0
1975			
1st qtr	97	100	97.0
2nd	94	99	94.9
3rd	95	95	100.0
4th	97	95	102.1
1976			
1st qtr	97	96	100.7
2nd	95	97	97.8
3rd	96	98	98.8
4th	97	97	100.7
1977			
1st qtr	101	94	107.2
2nd	101	93	108.3
3rd	99	95	104.5
4th	98	95	103.0
1978			
1st qtr	100	97	103.3
2nd	104	98	105.9
3rd	106	101	104.8
4th	108	102	106.6
1978			
October	107	100	106.8
November	111	101	110.5
December	108	104	104.6
1979			
January	106	100	106.1
February		102 p	

Notes for table 3

1 The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each time period; the index of sales refers to retail sales during the period.

2 The 1971 = 100 index of retail sales has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1974 for the purpose of this table.

3 The index numbers of the stocks sales ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

p Provisional.

Retail sales: provisional estimate for February

Volume

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in February is 111½ (1971 = 100).

The estimate suggests a recovery to around the level of the second half of last year from that of January, when trade was affected by the lorry drivers' dispute. During February a fall in the sales of food shops from the high level of the previous month was more than offset by a recovery in the sales of non-food shops.

The volume of sales in the three months December to February was 1½ per cent higher than in the previous three months.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the provisional estimate of the value of total sales in February was 12 per cent higher than in February 1978. In January and February the average value of sales was 13 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1978.

Retail sales: volume and value

	Volume seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Value not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier
1977		**1977**	
1st qtr	103.3	1st qtr	+14
2nd	102.4	2nd	+13
3rd	104.2	3rd	+15
4th	104.7	4th	+13
1978		**1978**	
1st qtr	106.4	1st qtr	+13
2nd	107.9	2nd	+15
3rd	110.7	3rd	+14
4th	111.7	4th	+14
1977		**1977**	
Nov	103.6	Nov	+11
Dec	106.9	Dec	+16
1978		**1978**	
Jan	105.3	Jan	+12
Feb	106.7	Feb	+13
Nov	110.5	Nov	+13
Dec	113.8	Dec	+14
1979		**1979**	
Jan	109.6	Jan	+13
Feb	111½ p	Feb	+12 p

p Provisional.

Notes for retail sales are on page 578.

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest half per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

Estimates are based on early returns to the monthly inquiry. These returns cover approaching one half, by turnover, of information available at the final stage. Over the last 12 months the average difference (ignoring sign) between provisional and final estimates was 0.5 per cent. However, as with all estimates based on partial data, caution must be exercised in interpreting a single month's figures.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments for the timing of holidays. For example, these adjustments include the effects of the Christmas and new year holidays and any annual 'sales' over this period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The monthly index numbers of retail sales were revised when the final estimate for December was published. Further details are given in *Trade and Industry* of 9 February.

Vehicle production: provisional estimate for February

Provisional estimates of vehicle production in the United Kingdom in the four weeks ending 24 February 1979 are shown below. More detailed production figures are due to be published later in March.

Thousands

		Passenger cars		Commercial vehicles	
	No. of weeks	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted (monthly average)	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted (monthly average)
1975	52	1 268	106	380.7	31.7
1976	53	1 333	111	372.1	31.0
1977	52	1 316	110	398.3	33.2
1978	52	1 223	102	384.5	32.0
1978					
Jan	4	111	111	31.1	33.4
Feb	4	108	112	30.7	30.7
Mar	5	139	121	41.9	35.4
Apr	4	119	117	35.0	36.0
May	4	122	104	37.8	34.6
Jun	5	122	108	39.5	34.3
Jul	4	65	96	27.2	33.5
Aug	4	89	115	21.2	31.3
Sep	5	107	107	33.8	32.1
Oct	4	79	83	26.3	26.2
Nov	4	58	55	24.3	24.4
Dec	5	104	95	35.7	32.5
1979					
Jan	4	92	93	32.0	34.5
Feb	4	99	103	37.6	37.8

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 0788.

Do you use Statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many Government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

Wholesale textile houses: sales and stocks in December

Sales by wholesale textile houses in December showed a decrease of 8 per cent over a year earlier, compared with an increase of 15 per cent in October and an increase of 13 per cent in November.

The value of stocks at the end of December showed an increase of 20 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Inquiries. These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP, tel. 01-580 2902.

Table 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks [2]
	Dec 1978	Jan-Dec 1978	Dec 1978
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	10	7	−1
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−34	23	−4
Women's underwear	−29	3	14
Women's hose and children's socks	−18	2	53
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	−30	1	31
Children's wear	−11	−15	−15
Men's and boys' ready made clothing and overalls	−16	7	48
Gloves	−23	5	−2
Piece-goods and nets	−42	−20	3
Household textiles	−14	2	33
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	2	21	25
Boots and shoes	−16	−6	33
Total [1]	−8	10	20

[1] Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
[2] Values at cost.

Table 1 **Textiles: wholesale sales and stocks**

Index numbers and percentage increase compared with a year earlier 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	−3	..	..
1967	104	−5	..	..
1968	108	4	..	..
1969	103	−5	..	..
1970	107	4	..	..
1971	115	8	..	..
1972	121	5	..	..
1973	134	11	..	..
1974	147	9	..	..
1975	147	1	..	..
1976	146	−1	..	..
1977	149	2	..	..
1978	164	10	..	..
1976 1st quarter	133	−8	234	7
2nd quarter	127	−6	212	8
3rd quarter	149	2	204	6
4th quarter	176	8	228	2
1977 1st quarter	140	5	252	7
2nd quarter	125	−2	224	6
3rd quarter	153	3	214	5
4th quarter	180	2	228	—
1978 1st quarter	144	3	234	−7
2nd quarter	141	13	222	−1
3rd quarter	179	17	234	10
4th quarter	192	7	275	20
1977 December	175	—	228	—
1978 January	91	7	213	−3
February	149	1	224	−10
March	191	3	234	−7
April	138	−1	211	−8
May	148	15	231	−4
June	138	28	222	−1
July	133	12	240	1
August	183	29	239	5
September	221	11	234	10
October	230	15	233	10
November	184	13	277	13
December	161	−8	275	20

Patents recorded 'licences of right'

Under section 46 of the Patents Act 1977 the register was noted 'licences of right' in respect of the following patents on the date specified:

23 February 1979

1388036 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improvements in and relating to liquid fuel burners

1391822 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improvements in and relating to voltage regulators

1393941 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improvements in and relating to welding devices for interconnecting plates in adjacent cells in an electrical storage battery

1395961 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improvements in and relating to electromagnetic arrangements

1422006 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improvements in and relating to rotary switching assemblies

1425601 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improvements in and relating to voltage regulators

1433194 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improvements in and relating to recording and reproducing apparatus for electrical signals

1440237 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improvements in and relating to fuel burners

1438480 Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara RT
Preparation of alkyl 2,5-dihalo-3-nitrobenzoates and hydrolysis products thereof

1453405 Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara RT
Preparation of 3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid and derivatives thereof

1472320 Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara RT
Improvements in furanose derivatives

1500493 EMI Ltd
Improvements in or relating to telephone dial mechanisms

1504874 EMI Ltd
Image converters

1077742 Compagnie General De Radiologie
Improvements in high voltage generators

1273956 Thomson-CSF
Microwave tube amplifier circuit for amplitude modulated and frequency modulated microwave signal

1402041 Societe Anonyme Dite Bottee
New benzylamine derivatives

1456153 Nippon Soken Inc
Reciprocating piston internal combustion engine

1509371 Stiron Chemical Industry Co Ltd
Sound generating movable toy

1530671 BFG Glassgroup
Heat treatment of vitreous sheets

27 February 1979

1217286 Nippondenso Co Ltd
A windshield wiper apparatus

1236295 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Housings for mounting on the instrument panels of automobiles

1257860 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Fluid multi-vibrator controlled fuel supply for internal combus-Control arrangements for *dc* motors

1266813 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Spirally-wound-web paying out apparatus

1267181 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Methods of but-welding a tubular metal member to another metal member

1291423 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Methods of and apparatus for cutting a corrugated thin gauge web

1292377 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Devices for preventing simultaneous energisation of electromagnetic coils in automatic gear change control systems for automobiles

1294789 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Control voltage generators for electrical fuel control systems

1312268 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Control systems for internal combustion engines
1326267 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Methods of welding a metal pipe to a metal article
1334782 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Anti-skid control systems for vehicles
1369022 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Rotary electric machines
1373391 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Checking systems for vehicle equipment
1384750 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Capacitor discharge ignition systems
1412968 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Ignition systems for internal combustion engines
1457931 Nippondenso Co Ltd
High-temperature insulating structures
1491975 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Control arrangements for dc motors
1454483 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Internal combustion engines
1469471 Nippondenso Co Ltd
A fuel reforming apparatus in an internal combustion engine
1487603 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Carburetors for stratified charge internal combustion engines
1489299 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Fuel injection apparatus for internal combustion engines
1504721 Nippondenso Co Ltd
Supplying fuel to internal combustion engines
1348766 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
A colour-photographic material
1399058 Wilfred Overton Ltd
Latches
1507834 EMI Ltd
Improvements in or relating to electrochromic cells

Any person who claims that the proprietor of the patent is, and was at the time of entry, precluded by a contract in which the claiment is interested from granting licences under the patent may, within three months after the making of the relevant entry, apply to the Comptroller on patents form 31/77 for cancellation of the entry.

I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

Domestic furniture: deliveries and orders in January

Deliveries of domestic furniture in January were some 10 per cent below expected out-turn because of the road haulage dispute. The provisional estimate of £78.4 million (at current price) gives a seasonally adjusted index of deliveries for the month of 97. The average for the latest three months, November to January, is 106 which is 4.5 per cent lower than the revised figure for the previous three months (August to October) and 2.8 per cent higher than the figure for the same period a year earlier.

The index of orders-on-hand, on a seasonally basis, yields a provisional figure of 81 for January. The average for the three months November to January is 84 which is a rise of 5.1 per cent from the revised figure for the previous three months, and 24.2 per cent higher than the corresponding period last year.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Economics and Statistics Division 3B, Room 107, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1, tel. 01-212 8662.

Note: The indices are given on 1975 constant price basis, with 1975 = 100. When price increases are large, the problems associated with revaluation to constant prices become more acute. Thus relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in times of high inflation.

	Deliveries £m current values	Index of deliveries (1975 = 100) Unadjusted	Index of deliveries (1975 = 100) Seasonally adjusted	Index of orders on hand (end of month or centred average 1975 = 100) Unadjusted	Index of orders on hand (end of month or centred average 1975 = 100) Seasonally adjusted
1974	430.7		93		92
1975	578.9		100		100
1976	660.2		101		84
1977	751.0		99		70
1978	920.5 r		108		75
1977					
3rd qtr	168.7	87	97	62	66
4th	217.7	110	103	69	67
1978					
1st qtr	220.6	108	102	75	70
2nd	225.6	108	111	68	70
3rd	219.2	101	112	71	76
4th	255.1 r	116	108	87	85
1977					
Jul	48.0	79	98	60	65
Aug	52.3	78	96	63	66
Sep	68.4	106	96	65	66
Oct	73.2	115	102	66	66
Nov	78.8	117	102	74	69
Dec	65.7	97	104	68	65
1978					
Jan	70.4	102	102	78	72
Feb	72.6	115	104	77	70
Mar	77.5	106	99	71	69
Apr	76.3	118	120	70	72
May	73.2	98	101	66	70
Jun	76.2 r	107 r	112	61	68
Jul	60.6	88	109	66	73
Aug	70.4	92	114	77	80
Sep	88.2	125	114	81	83
Oct	87.2	118	105	84	84
Nov	93.2	125	109	92	86
Dec	74.7 r	104	111 r	89	85
1979					
Jan	78.4 p	98 p	97 p	88 p	81 p
Averages					
Aug-Oct 1978			111		80
Nov 78-Jan 1979			106		84
Percentage change			−4.5		+5.1
Nov 77-Jan 1978			103		68
Nov 78-Jan 1979			106		84
Percentage change			+2.8		+24.2

r Revised. p Provisional.

Studies in official statistics no. 31

Regional accounts

This booklet, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, describes the data sources and methods used in estimating gross domestic product, personal incomes and components of final expenditure for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the eight economic planning regions of England. A continental shelf region is also distinguished; this includes the profits of the UK offshore oil and gas activity. Certain of the estimates are further subdivided within the south-east region to distinguish the Greater London area.

The booklet provides an essential background for regional economists and others concerned with the interpretation of the published data in the regional accounts. The concepts adopted for the individual items within the accounts and the limitations of the data and methods used to produce the estimates are fully discussed.

Price £1.75 net (£1.90 by post). ISBN 0 11 630161 9

Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations and revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 3(1) of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 January to 28 February 1979.

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of authorisation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was issued
London Life Linked Assurances Ltd, 81 King William Street, London EC4N 7BD	—	24.1.79	OLT

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were revoked by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 9 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 January to 28 February 1979.

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of revocation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was revoked
The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd PO Box 60, 24 Ludgate Hill, London EC4P 4BD	Australia	29.1.79	1, 2
GKB East Moors Works Employees Provident Society Ltd, c/o Deloitte Haskins and Sells, Tudor House, 16 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 6PN		2.2.79	OLT
The Pendle Insurance Company Ltd, 52-54 High Holborn, London WC1V 6RW	—	28.2.79	1, 2
River Dee Insurance Company Ltd 143-152 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 6BN	—	10.1.79	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
SMT Insurance Company Ltd, 4 Hanover Street, Edinburgh EH2 2EN	—	8.1.79	1, 2

Classes of business

OLT	Ordinary long term insurance business
IND	Industrial assurance business
1	Accident insurance business
2	Sickness insurance business
3	Land vehicles insurance business
4	Railway rolling stock insurance business
5	Aircraft insurance business
6	Ships insurance business
7	Goods in transit insurance business
8	Fire and natural forces insurance business
9	Damage to property insurance business
10	Motor vehicle liability insurance business
11	Aircraft liability insurance business
12	Liability for ships insurance business
13	General liability insurance business
14	Credit insurance business
15	Suretyship insurance business
16	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance business
17	Legal expenses insurance business

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Eighth floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Sectoral assistance under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972

Offers of sectoral assistance amounting to £5,000 or more against which first payments were made to the companies concerned in the period 1 October to 31 December 1978. **Inquiries:** 01-211 7339.

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
Clothing industry scheme	
North-west	
Eclipse Clothing Ltd	9 488
Functional Clothing Ltd	12 956
V G Garments Ltd	12 936
V G Garments Ltd	36 674
Ulapalm Ltd	13 568
Lux Lux Ltd	10 382
John Peak and Co Ltd	6 738
Junitex Garments Ltd	44 645
Derwest Jennings Ltd	11 293
Halle-Models Ltd	10 497
Halle-Models Ltd	29 213
Highams Ltd	23 750
P. and H. Bailey Ltd	5 912
Yorkshire and Humberside	
S. Pickles and Sons (Holdings) Ltd	13 812
S. R. Gent and Co Ltd	34 044
Hepworths Ltd	68 548
Castletex Clothes Ltd	24 838
Benjamin Simon Ltd	13 696
H. Scurr (Bristol) Ltd	5 973
Harrison and Gloucester Ltd	16 112
J. W. Myers Ltd	6 765
Harrisons Gloucester	16 962
I. J. Dewhirst Ltd	78 290
I. J. Dewhirst Ltd	24 955
Eastern	
J. H. Jacks Ltd	30 042
F. W. Harmer and Co Ltd	31 790
Reliance Slacks Ltd	21 583
D. Verblow and Co Ltd	16 350
Mitas Models (Biggleswade) Ltd	6 001
Nethermere (St Neots) Ltd	19 240
East Midlands	
Aquascutum Ltd	21 700
Aquascutum Ltd	10 863
Janet Reger Creations	7 626
Janet Reger Creations	25 036
West Midlands	
Modiwear Ltd	9 687
Tillies Paveley Ltd	11 964
E. Walters (Ludlow) Ltd	12 401
Clifford Williams and Son Ltd	63 478
London and South-east	
Claytons of Hove Ltd	17 378
John Peter and Co Ltd	14 656
Scotland	
James Seddon (UK) Ltd	139 125
D. Nelson and Co Ltd	6 704
Northern	
Ramar Dresses Ltd	56 347
Ramar Dresses Ltd	8 227
South-west	
Breakfield Ltd	7 296
Wales	
Polikoff Universal Ltd	30 317
Northern Ireland	
Magee and Co (Belfast) Ltd	9 900
Covering more than one area	
James Seddon (UK) Ltd	129 223
H. and B. Goodman Ltd	5 541
I. J. Dewhirst Ltd	178 632
I. J. Dewhirst Ltd	385 703
Lerose Ltd	73 703
Electronic components industry scheme	
London and South-east	
GEC Ltd Hirst Research Centre	75 000
Eastern	
Remo Semiconductors Ltd	135 600
Mann Components Ltd	76 753
Colvern Ltd	48 650
Ferrous Foundry industry scheme	
West Midlands	
Dudley Foundry Co Ltd	51 500
GKN Shotton Ltd	96 500
C and B Smith Foundries Ltd	584 500
John Hill and Sons Ltd	8 750
Duport Foundries Ltd	648 150
Ford Motor Co Ltd	49 800
East Midlands	
Qualcast (Derby Foundries) Ltd	990 400
Chilwell Foundries Ltd	23 375
GEC Diesels Ltd	695 600
South-west	
Yate Foundry Ltd	81 000
North-west	
Stone Platt Industries Ltd	510 950
John Hall and Son (Oldham) Ltd	189 300
William Wadsworth and Sons Ltd	32 480
John Varley and Co	30 750
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Davy Roll Co Ltd	161 150
James Wilson (Huddersfield) Ltd	17 250
Starkey's Technicast Ltd	32 040
Northern	
Davy Roll Co Ltd	271 350
Ingersoll Rand and Co Ltd	47 250
London and South-east	
Ford Motor Co Ltd	370 750
Eastern	
Swan Foundry (Banbury) Ltd	29 500
Lawrence Scott and Electromotors Ltd	84 450
Wales	
GKN Shotton Ltd	40 500
Instrumentation and automation industry scheme	
Eastern	
Samuel Lee-Bapty Ltd	10 000
Micro Consultants Ltd	145 000
London and South-east	
Rank Hilger	58 380
Stanhope-Seta Ltd	52 800
North-west	
Kirby Lester Electronics Ltd	44 379
South-west	
Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co Ltd	28 500
Machine-tool industry scheme	
Northern	
Penshaw Engineering Ltd	5 011
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Snow and Co Ltd	124 500
Butler Machine Tool Co Ltd	286 960
North-west	
Wilhall Engineering Co Ltd	9 742
Southport Tool and Gauge Ltd	11 540
East Midlands	
Trent Engineering Co Ltd	19 161
West Midlands	
Geometric Form Tools Ltd	90 355
Dex Gears Ltd	53 584
Buckman Moulds and Tools Ltd	18 807
Holden Hydroman Ltd	39 640
Webster and Bennett Ltd	201 526
Permat Machines	85 800
Bourne Tools and Co	9 724
Metform Engineering Ltd	28 718
B. O. Morris Ltd	61 000
Ren Tools (Sydenham Tool Manufacturers Co Ltd)	20 235
F. Bode and Son Ltd	47 155
Brierley Hill Jig and Tool Ltd	17 179
British Federal Welder and Machine Co Ltd	20 100
Lobro Tools Ltd	13 022
South-west	
Hardinge Machine Tools Ltd	78 705
Rivers Automation Ltd	479 900
Fielding and Platt Ltd	120 000
Eastern	
Newall Engineering Co Ltd	11 748
Newall Engineering Co Ltd	41 103
Sogenique (Services) Ltd	72 000
Torvac Ltd	120 750
Elliott Machine Tools Ltd	210 850
London and South-east	
Grimston Machine Tools Ltd	116 985
Smooth Fasteners Ltd	21 447
Tooling Products (Langrish) Ltd	94 425
Supertech Engineering Co Ltd	77 302
Non-ferrous foundry industry scheme	
East Midlands	
Alumasc Ltd	18 375
Auto Alloys Ltd	75 850
West Midlands	
Alycast Ltd	553 925
Coventry Art Castings Ltd	197 425
A. L. Dunn and Co Ltd	42 700
IMI Titanium	19 000
Sterling Metals Ltd	288 000
Wilnecote Castings Ltd	26 140
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Darwins Magnets International Ltd	37 040
J. S. Naylors and Sons Ltd	10 280
Peglers Ltd	33 900
Scotland	
David Flanagan Ltd	15 015
Charles Henshaw and Sons Ltd	18 200
London and South-east	
Kent Automotive Castings Ltd	32 240
Trucast Ltd	72 575
South-west	
Meigh Castings Ltd	33 430
Wales	
Vale Castings (B.S.) Ltd	24 375
Paper and board industry scheme	
North-west	
East Lancashire Paper Mill Co Ltd	125 785
Charles Turner and Co Ltd	38 235
London and South-east	
Reed Paper and Board (UK) Ltd	408 120
PIM Board Co Ltd	56 048
South-west	
St Anne's Board Mill Co Ltd	26 425
Poultrymeat processing industry scheme	
Yorkshire and Humberside	
T. Soanes and Son	21 907
Malcolm Barker Partners	30 133
Eastern	
H. C. Beales and Co	109 000
Spillers Parker Ltd	215 410
Northern	
Chicpak Ltd	38 534
South-west	
Wiltsdown Poultry Farm Ltd	44 966
Printing machinery industry schemes	
North-west	
Cobden Chadwick Ltd	16 600
SD Graphics Ltd	328 436
Hunt and Moscrop (Middleton) Ltd	35 208
Yorkshire and Humberside	
John Shaw and Sons (Honley) Ltd	3 615
John Shaw and Sons (Honely) Ltd	62 465
London and South-east	
Vacuumatic Ltd	7 762
Redmeat slaughterhouse industry scheme	
Eastern	
St Edmunds Bacon Factory	128 856

Selective investment scheme

The selective investment scheme was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in December 1976. The scheme is designed to promote investment projects of £500,000 or more which will, through improved performance, yield significant benefits to the UK economy but which will not proceed on the basis proposed in the absence of assistance. The scheme operates on a selective basis and is directed towards manufacturing industry. Assistance is negotiated individually as the minimum necessary to bring about the additional benefits associated with the project.

The table shows offers made since the announcement of the scheme against which a first payment was made to the company concerned in the period 1 October-31 December 1978. **Inquiries:** 01-211 7339.

Area and company	Product/activity	Type of assistance [1]	Amount of assistance committed (£)
Eastern			
Abingdon Carpets Ltd	Carpets	IRG	240 000
William Ransom Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	IRG	150 000
West Midlands			
Eaton Axles Ltd	Axles for motor vehicles	IRG	750 000
Rubery Owen (Moxley) Ltd	Industrial fasteners	IRG	129 000
East Midlands			
Accuma Plastics Ltd	Plastics components for batteries	IRG	50 000
Birkin and Co Ltd	Lace	IRG	100 000
Tungstone Batteries Ltd	Batteries	IRG	310 000
Yorkshire and Humberside			
Laporte Industries	Chemicals	IRG	175 000
Northern			
Eaton Ltd	Motor vehicle axle components	IRG	230 000

[1] Interest relief grant.

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
East Midlands	
George Adams and Sons Ltd	72 317
Northern Ireland	
Dungannon District Council	59 062
Scotland	
Kilmarnock and Loudon District Council	29 000
South-west	
Lloyd Maunder Ltd	56 011

Textile machinery industry scheme

North-west	
Ernest Scragg and Sons Ltd	1 156 565
Northern	
Bonas Machine Co Ltd	369 478
East Midlands	
T. Grieve and Co Ltd	379 560

Wool textile scheme: second stage

Yorkshire and Humberside	
O'Donnell and Mortimer Ltd	72 632
Elon Crowther and Sons Ltd	57 117

Accelerated projects scheme

Announced in the chancellor's budget speech in April 1975, the accelerated projects scheme was a selective scheme to promote counter-cyclical investment and modernisation which would not otherwise have taken place due to the adverse economic climate. The main criteria were that projects should be a net addition to the firm's capital investment programme; that they would be deferred but for government assistance; that they should be commercially sound; and that they should lead to an improvement in the balance of payments.

The table shows offers made since 1 September 1975 against which a first payment was made to the company concerned in the period 1 October to 31 December 1978.

Inquiries: 01-211 7339.

Area and company	Product/activity	Type of assistance [1]	Amount of assistance committed (£)
London and South-east			
Wellworthy Ltd	Diesel products	IRG	1 756 000
Eastern			
Vauxhall Motors Ltd	Motor vehicles	IRG	1 700 000
W. Devis and Sons Ltd	Meat processing	IRG	399 000
Yorkshire and Humberside			
A. E. Turbine Components Ltd	Gas turbine components	IRG	154 000
Scotland			
Invergordon Distillers Co Ltd	Whisky	IRG	37 500

[1] Interest relief grant.

The entry in *Trade and Industry* on 24 November 1978 for the West Midlands should be amended to read as follows:

Area and company	Product/ activity	Type of assistance [1]	Amount of assistance committed (£)
West Midlands			
Triplex Safety Glass	Safety glass	IRG	330 000
Triplex Safety Glass	Safety glass	IRG	255 000
Triplex Safety glass	Safety glass	IRG	215 000

[1] Interest relief grant

Housing report for January

In January 9 900 houses and flats were started in Great Britain compared with 17 500 in January 1978. Completions in January numbered 16 100 compared with 22 100 in the previous year.

Three months totals

Taking three months totals to reduce the effect of month-to-month fluctuations, and discounting the normal seasonal movements, total starts in November to January were down 15 per cent on the previous three months, August to October, and 16 per cent lower than November to January a year ago. Total completions were down 5 per cent on the previous three months and 18 per cent lower than a year ago. In the public sector, making similar comparisons, starts were down 21 per cent on the previous three months and 39 per cent lower than a year ago, while completions were down 9 per cent and 30 per cent lower respectively. Private sector starts were down 11 per cent on the previous three months but 6 per cent higher than a year earlier, while completions were down one per cent and 4 per cent lower, respectively.

Year 1978

Taking into account final December figures, the out-turn for 1978 was 264 200 dwellings started in Great Britain (266 900 in 1977). Starts in the public sector were 107 200, 24 900 fewer than in 1977; starts for private owners were 157 000, 22 200 more than last year.

During last year, 279 400 dwellings were completed (302 700 in 1977). Public sector completions were 130 600, 31 800 less than in 1977, and in the private sector 148 700, an increase of 8 500.

Housing performance Great Britain [1]
January 1979 — Thousands of dwellings

	Starts			Completions		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1970	153.8	165.1	318.9	180.1	170.3	350.4
1971	136.9	207.4	344.3	158.9	191.6	350.6
1972	123.0	228.0	350.9	122.8	196.5	319.3
1973	112.8	215.7	328.5	107.5	186.6	294.1
1974	146.1	105.9	252.1	128.6	140.9	269.5
1975	173.8	149.1	322.9	162.3	150.8	313.0
1976	170.8	154.7	325.4	163.0	152.2	315.2
1977	132.1	134.8	266.9	162.5	140.3	302.7
1978	107.2	157.0	264.2	130.6	148.7	279.4
Unadjusted						
1977						
4th qtr	30.5	31.4	61.9	44.9	38.1	83.0
1978						
1st qtr	23.0	30.4	53.4	31.3	35.3	66.5
2nd	34.9	46.5	81.4	33.6	38.5	72.2
3rd	27.6	41.3	68.9	32.2	35.5	67.7
4th	21.7	38.7	60.4	33.5	39.5	73.0
1978						
Aug	8.4	11.9	20.3	9.7	11.0	20.8
Sep	9.0	16.1	25.0	10.4	12.3	22.8
Oct	9.5	15.0	24.5	11.0	13.3	24.4
Nov	7.0	13.6	20.7	11.6	13.0	24.6
Dec	5.2	10.1	15.3	10.9	13.1	24.1
1979						
Jan	4.0	5.9	9.9	5.8	10.2	16.1
1978						
Jan	8.4	9.1	17.5	9.6	12.5	22.1
Seasonally adjusted						
1977						
4th qtr	34.5	34.9	69.4	42.9	36.0	78.9
1978						
1st qtr	27.2	35.5	62.7	33.8	37.8	71.6
2nd	30.0	39.7	69.7	33.1	37.9	71.0
3rd	26.0	38.3	64.3	32.4	35.8	68.2
4th	24.0	43.5	67.5	31.3	37.2	68.5
1978						
Aug	8.0	11.6	19.6	10.2	11.4	21.6
Sep	8.5	14.9	23.4	10.2	11.9	22.1
Oct	8.7	14.5	23.2	10.3	12.2	22.5
Nov	7.5	14.1	21.6	10.5	11.5	22.0
Dec	7.8	14.9	22.7	10.5	13.5	24.0
1979						
Jan	4.7	7.3	12.0	6.8	10.1	16.9
1978						
Jan	10.5	11.6	22.1	11.7	12.9	24.6

[1] Monthly figures include estimates for Wales and for Scotland and may be subject to small revisons.
The seasonally adjusted series for 1978 has been revised.

What is 'Financial Statistics'?

Financial Statistics is a monthly publication by the Central Statistical Office and the source of many figures used in articles by financial journalists and in stockbrokers' circulars. It brings together the key financial and monetary statistics of the United Kingdom.

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Price £3.40. Annual subscription including explanatory handbook and postage £46.36.

UK trade performance 1963 to 1978

Following publication of the article on UK trade in the fourth quarter and year 1978 (*Trade and Industry*, 9 March), we now publish tables showing a longer backrun of annual and quarterly figures, tracing the UK's trading performance over the years 1963 to 1978.

Table 20 Total trade: value, volume and unit value indices

Seasonally adjusted except unit values. Balance of payments basis

	Exports fob	Imports fob	Visible balance	Unit value indices (not seasonally adjusted) Exports	Imports	Terms of trade [1]	Volume indices Exports	Imports	Relative volume index [2]
	£m	£m	£m	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	1975 = 100	1975 = 100
1963	4 331	4 420	−89	39.0	33.2	117.5	55.1	56.2	98.0
1964	4 568	5 078	−510	39.6	34.1	116.1	57.0	62.9	90.6
1965	4 913	5 146	−233	40.7	34.3	118.7	60.1	63.0	95.4
1966	5 276	5 353	−77	42.2	34.8	121.3	62.6	64.5	97.1
1967	5 241	5 808	−567	42.8	34.9	122.6	61.7	70.1	88.0
1968	6 433	7 115	−682	46.2	39.2	117.9	70.2	77.1	91.1
1969	7 269	7 441	−172	47.7	40.4	118.1	77.1	77.9	99.0
1970	8 121	8 163	−42	50.9	42.2	120.6	80.3	82.6	97.2
1971	9 060	8 799	+261	53.8	44.2	121.7	85.5	85.8	99.7
1972	9 450	10 172	−722	56.9	46.7	121.8	85.2	95.3	89.4
1973	12 115	14 498	−2 383	64.1	59.6	107.6	97.7	108.8	89.8
1974	16 538	21 773	−5 235	81.7	87.4	93.5	104.2	109.7	95.0
1975	19 463	22 699	−3 236	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	25 411	29 012	−3 601	120.7	121.8	99.1	109.7	105.6	103.9
1977	32 148	33 892	−1 744	142.5	141.3	100.8	118.9	107.2	110.9
1978	35 432	36 607	−1 175	155.1	146.4	105.9	122.9	112.6	109.1
1970									
1st qtr	2 010	1 936	+74	49.9	41.9	119.1	81.1	78.9	102.8
2nd	2 006	2 075	−69	50.4	42.2	119.4	80.1	84.0	95.4
3rd	1 930	2 020	−90	51.5	42.4	121.5	75.5	81.6	92.5
4th	2 175	2 132	+43	51.8	42.4	122.2	84.7	85.9	98.6
1971									
1st qtr	2 075	2 127	−52	52.4	42.8	122.4	80.1	84.8	94.5
2nd	2 321	2 239	+82	53.3	44.5	119.8	88.5	86.7	102.1
3rd	2 350	2 176	+174	54.5	44.9	121.4	87.9	84.2	104.4
4th	2 314	2 257	+57	55.2	44.5	124.0	85.7	87.5	97.9
1972									
1st qtr	2 258	2 361	−103	55.4	44.8	123.7	83.8	91.1	92.0
2nd	2 343	2 470	−127	56.1	45.3	123.8	85.6	95.2	89.9
3rd	2 115	2 418	−303	57.8	47.4	121.9	75.4	89.9	83.9
4th	2 734	2 923	−189	58.3	49.2	118.5	96.2	105.1	91.5
1973									
1st qtr	2 753	3 094	−341	60.6	52.0	116.5	94.0	104.9	89.6
2nd	2 901	3 361	−460	62.5	56.0	111.6	96.2	106.2	90.6
3rd	3 147	3 767	−620	65.1	62.1	104.8	99.8	109.8	90.9
4th	3 314	4 276	−962	68.3	68.1	100.3	101.1	114.2	88.5
1974									
1st qtr	3 618	4 868	−1 250	74.2	78.4	94.6	101.0	108.2	93.3
2nd	4 152	5 524	−1 372	80.3	87.9	91.4	106.2	111.4	95.3
3rd	4 393	5 644	−1 251	84.2	90.4	93.1	107.5	110.8	97.0
4th	4 375	5 737	−1 362	88.3	93.0	94.9	102.3	108.4	94.4
1975									
1st qtr	4 674	5 591	−917	95.2	96.5	98.7	100.9	102.1	98.8
2nd	4 601	5 275	−674	97.5	97.1	100.4	97.1	95.7	101.5
3rd	4 845	5 854	−1 009	101.6	100.8	100.8	98.0	102.4	95.7
4th	5 343	5 979	−636	105.7	105.6	100.1	104.0	99.8	104.2
1976									
1st qtr	5 654	6 204	−550	110.6	110.1	100.5	106.2	100.2	106.0
2nd	6 160	7 109	−949	116.9	118.7	98.5	109.7	106.3	103.2
3rd	6 509	7 645	−1 136	123.9	124.7	99.4	110.1	108.5	101.5
4th	7 088	8 054	−966	131.5	133.9	98.2	113.0	107.4	105.2
1977									
1st qtr	7 520	8 466	−946	135.8	137.1	99.1	115.9	108.8	106.5
2nd	7 921	8 700	−779	141.5	140.7	100.6	117.7	110.6	106.4
3rd	8 531	8 534	−3	145.3	143.4	101.3	124.6	107.3	116.1
4th	8 176	8 192	−16	147.4	143.9	102.4	117.3	102.3	114.7
1978									
1st qtr	8 408	9 004	−596	149.6	141.5	105.7	119.6	113.5	105.4
2nd	8 753	8 926	−173	153.2	146.0	104.9	122.2	109.7	111.4
3rd	9 051	9 418	−367	157.0	148.0	106.1	124.8	114.9	108.6
4th	9 220	9 259	−39	160.6	150.3	106.9	124.8	112.3	111.1

[1] Export unit value index as percentage of import unit value index. [2] Export volume index as percentage of import volume index.

February overseas trade figures

Because of industrial action at the Customs and Excise statistical office it will not be possible to publish the usual *Trade and Industry* article next week.

Table 21 Trade in oil

Seasonally adjusted. Balance of payments basis

£ million

	Balance of visible trade	Exports Total fob	Exports Crude oil [1] fob	Exports Rest of division fob	Imports Total fob	Imports Crude oil Value fob	Imports Crude oil Quantity (million tonnes)	Imports Crude oil Average fob value	Imports Rest of division fob
1970	−486	180	8	172	666	470	100.8	4.7	196
1971	−653	216	10	206	869	664	107.3	6.2	205
1972	−660	222	21	201	882	667	104.3	6.4	215
1973	−948	344	23	321	1 292	941	113.3	8.3	351
1974	−3 425	711	29	682	4 136	3 348	110.8	30.2	788
1975	−3 111	731	30	701	3 842	3 069	86.9	35.3	773
1976	−3 973	1 172	178	994	5 145	4 089	87.0	47.0	1 056
1977	−2 791	1 979	915	1 064	4 770	3 685	68.6	53.8	1 085
1978	−2 015	2 235	1 240	995	4 250	3 285	65.9	49.8	965
1970									
1st qtr	−109	45	1	44	154	108	23.4	4.6	46
2nd	−116	40	1	39	156	109	23.5	4.6	47
3rd	−127	45	3	42	172	124	27.5	4.5	48
4th	−134	50	3	47	184	129	26.4	4.9	55
1971									
1st qtr	−157	44	2	42	201	143	25.9	5.6	58
2nd	−160	61	3	58	221	171	27.5	6.2	50
3rd	−159	56	3	53	215	167	25.5	6.6	48
4th	−177	55	2	53	232	183	28.4	6.4	49
1972									
1st qtr	−159	57	4	53	216	167	26.6	6.3	49
2nd	−148	54	4	50	202	152	24.7	6.2	50
3rd	−166	53	6	47	219	167	26.0	6.4	52
4th	−187	58	7	51	245	181	27.0	6.7	64
1973									
1st qtr	−179	59	6	53	238	169	24.9	6.8	69
2nd	−222	58	5	53	280	203	28.1	7.3	77
3rd	−242	105	6	99	347	240	30.7	7.9	107
4th	−305	122	6	116	427	329	29.6	11.1	98
1974									
1st qtr	−740	136	2	134	876	718	29.2	24.6	158
2nd	−883	208	12	196	1 091	894	28.4	31.6	197
3rd	−888	186	6	180	1 074	863	26.6	32.5	211
4th	−914	181	9	172	1 095	873	26.6	33.0	222
1975									
1st qtr	−771	178	7	171	949	762	22.7	33.8	187
2nd	−681	161	1	160	842	691	20.8	33.2	151
3rd	−786	193	6	187	979	799	22.8	35.0	180
4th	−873	199	16	183	1 072	817	20.6	39.6	255
1976									
1st qtr	−947	221	18	203	1 168	925	21.8	42.7	243
2nd	−968	266	24	242	1 234	962	21.1	45.8	272
3rd	−1 058	307	45	262	1 365	1 080	22.2	48.8	285
4th	−1 000	378	91	287	1 378	1 122	21.9	51.1	256
1977									
1st qtr	−781	464	163	301	1 245	991	18.9	53.0	254
2nd	−761	514	242	272	1 275	1 000	18.3	54.4	275
3rd	−590	568	309	259	1 158	880	16.2	54.3	278
4th	−659	433	201	232	1 092	814	15.2	53.4	278
1978									
1st qtr	−620	480	273	207	1 100	848	16.9	50.0	252
2nd	−414	550	312	238	964	742	14.2	52.0	222
3rd	−501	617	341	276	1 118	884	17.8	50.1	234
4th	−480	588	314	274	1 068	811	17.0	47.6	257

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

Plating plant for China

W. Canning Engineering of Birmingham is to supply China with electroplating plant worth nearly £1 million. The order has come from Dowty Mining Equipment for two Canning 'Glydo' plating lines, one for bronze and one for hard chrome, plus ancillary lines and extraction systems. The new equipment will be part of an £8 million project to set up a factory complex in China for the production of spares for hydraulic support systems used in mining. Protective plating is essential for the steel tubes that form the telescopic legs of the systems

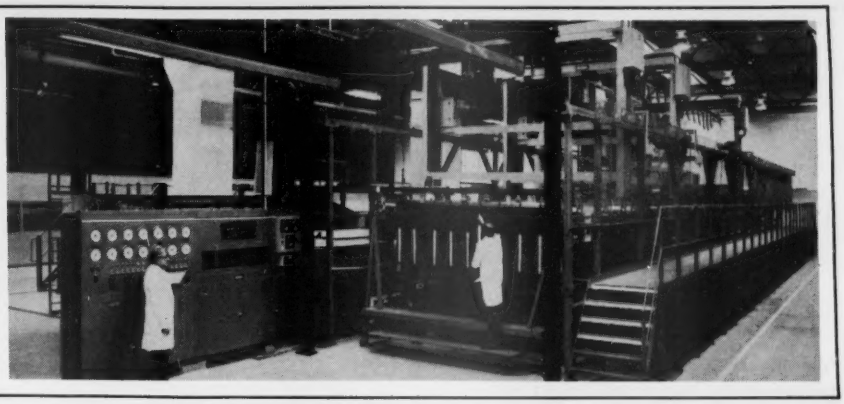


Table 22 **Exports by commodity**

Seasonally adjusted values. Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million fob

					Manufactures [1]												
						Machinery and transport equipment [1]											
	Total	Food beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other transport equipment [1] [2]	Chemicals	Metals	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous	Industrial materials	Semi-manufactures	Finished manufactures
SITC (Rev 2)		0 + 1	2 + 4	3	5-8	7	71-77	78	79	5	67-69	65	Rest of 6 + 8	9	2, 4, 5, 6	5 + 6	7 + 8
1963	4 378	280	176	170	3 607	1 839	1 204	522	114	367	477	304	621	145	1 653	1 477	2 128
1964	4 600	311	166	144	3 807	1 872	1 213	563	96	412	512	323	688	173	1 780	1 614	2 191
1965	4 932	325	170	137	4 120	2 042	1 311	593	139	443	582	313	741	180	1 890	1 720	2 400
1966	5 275	355	178	139	4 413	2 248	1 446	601	202	472	589	301	804	189	1 970	1 791	2 621
1967	5 244	355	170	136	4 503	2 183	1 441	547	195	493	610	282	836	179	1 979	1 809	2 595
1968	6 442	430	209	173	5 432	2 669	1 741	689	239	599	747	334	1 084	199	2 445	2 236	3 196
1969	7 352	453	223	177	6 278	3 047	1 954	829	264	685	848	388	1 311	220	2 810	2 586	3 692
1970	8 170	514	265	210	6 901	3 411	2 236	874	302	775	962	418	1 335	280	3 042	2 777	4 124
1971	9 289	588	277	239	7 922	4 007	2 624	1 036	348	873	1 007	444	1 591	263	3 389	3 112	4 810
1972	9 906	660	319	242	8 401	4 206	2 753	971	482	951	1 018	468	1 759	285	3 633	3 314	5 087
1973	12 657	876	422	374	10 613	4 981	3 270	1 169	542	1 257	1 313	629	2 433	373	4 956	4 534	6 079
1974	16 910	1 063	582	782	13 878	6 322	4 256	1 398	669	2 113	1 718	744	2 951	605	6 703	6 121	7 757
1975	20 198	1 428	560	827	16 625	8 431	5 782	1 854	795	2 145	1 849	729	3 471	760	6 985	6 425	10 200
1976	26 162	1 692	779	1 265	21 572	10 383	6 994	2 377	1 012	3 007	2 362	972	4 849	854	9 586	8 807	12 765
1977	33 331	2 216	954	2 092	27 113	12 688	8 332	2 872	1 484	3 817	2 877	1 193	6 537	956	12 245	11 291	15 822
1978	37 363	2 912	1 008	2 375	29 984	13 762	9 223	3 070	1 470	4 201	3 114	1 238	7 669	1 083	13 640	12 632	17 352
1970																	
1st qtr	2 010	123	65	54	1 703	836	544	227	65	190	239	106	342	67	760	695	1 014
2nd	2 014	124	66	50	1 701	827	540	210	77	190	252	102	332	68	767	701	1 005
3rd	1 958	123	61	52	1 656	827	543	208	77	186	229	101	308	67	710	650	997
4th	2 188	144	73	55	1 841	920	609	229	82	209	242	109	353	77	804	731	1 109
1971																	
1st qtr	2 084	132	62	51	1 792	910	591	249	70	201	237	102	348	46	764	703	1 091
2nd	2 359	150	64	68	1 997	1 019	660	265	94	218	254	112	399	73	841	777	1 223
3rd	2 419	169	74	61	2 043	1 023	678	263	82	225	257	113	419	76	880	806	1 228
4th	2 427	137	78	60	2 090	1 056	695	259	103	229	260	118	425	67	904	826	1 268
1972																	
1st qtr	2 381	153	76	60	2 021	1 031	657	240	134	228	239	111	418	68	856	781	1 244
2nd	2 453	165	77	60	2 069	1 032	686	248	98	240	255	115	441	72	901	824	1 253
3rd	2 213	138	74	57	1 888	911	617	198	96	210	230	105	412	67	830	756	1 113
4th	2 859	204	92	64	2 423	1 232	793	285	155	272	294	136	488	78	1 045	953	1 477
1973																	
1st qtr	2 872	195	94	67	2 436	1 169	761	284	124	285	303	141	552	76	1 112	1 018	1 421
2nd	3 030	214	100	68	2 550	1 214	812	284	118	298	315	155	582	85	1 180	1 080	1 481
3rd	3 276	230	103	110	2 751	1 272	842	298	132	319	326	164	638	100	1 273	1 170	1 551
4th	3 480	236	125	129	2 877	1 326	855	303	169	355	369	169	661	114	1 391	1 266	1 626
1974																	
1st qtr	3 705	270	142	143	3 003	1 348	902	302	144	431	407	190	638	152	1 488	1 346	1 659
2nd	4 202	266	158	227	3 404	1 497	1 010	332	155	522	408	205	761	138	1 728	1 571	1 845
3rd	4 527	284	154	205	3 756	1 710	1 152	370	189	583	454	197	788	150	1 770	1 616	2 095
4th	4 476	243	128	207	3 715	1 768	1 192	394	181	578	449	182	763	165	1 716	1 588	2 158
1975																	
1st qtr	4 824	353	135	212	3 944	1 923	1 315	435	172	552	476	179	815	170	1 717	1 582	2 350
2nd	4 758	297	133	185	3 944	2 049	1 399	451	198	500	460	169	795	186	1 626	1 494	2 469
3rd	5 035	376	133	206	4 156	2 140	1 485	482	173	511	448	181	829	194	1 664	1 530	2 581
4th	5 582	401	159	223	4 581	2 320	1 582	487	251	581	465	201	1 032	210	1 978	1 819	2 799
1976																	
1st qtr	5 818	393	159	244	4 800	2 373	1 639	542	192	655	489	209	1 067	210	2 032	1 872	2 899
2nd	6 337	409	186	290	5 250	2 573	1 707	588	278	725	570	231	1 183	205	2 299	2 112	3 159
3rd	6 652	423	200	327	5 515	2 562	1 737	604	221	781	638	252	1 218	218	2 499	2 299	3 163
4th	7 355	469	234	403	6 007	2 874	1 910	644	320	846	665	280	1 381	220	2 757	2 524	3 544
1977																	
1st qtr	7 755	498	245	493	6 295	2 867	1 930	665	272	882	705	298	1 533	222	2 914	2 669	3 590
2nd	8 288	541	233	544	6 735	3 097	2 061	714	322	941	745	296	1 671	249	3 108	2 875	3 864
3rd	8 803	594	246	596	7 135	3 403	2 134	735	534	1 022	733	308	1 627	236	3 131	2 885	4 219
4th	8 485	584	231	460	6 947	3 321	2 207	758	356	972	695	293	1 706	248	3 093	2 862	4 149
1978																	
1st qtr	8 881	698	221	512	7 212	3 321	2 197	759	366	985	744	305	1 820	238	3 202	2 980	4 173
2nd	9 107	726	252	585	7 307	3 439	2 262	796	381	1 030	749	296	1 817	268	3 271	3 020	4 309
3rd	9 545	746	261	652	7 603	3 465	2 354	766	345	1 068	778	310	1 944	263	3 449	3 188	4 385
4th	9 830	743	273	626	7 862	3 537	2 410	749	378	1 118	843	326	2 088	315	3 717	3 444	4 485

[1] Includes North Sea installations. [2] Not seasonally adjusted.

UK trade performance 1963 to 1978

Cotton power by Petbow

Production at a 10 000 spindle spinning mill in Tanzania started in February following the successful commissioning of three Petbow model BES576VB4 generating sets, each rated at 576 kW, 720 kVA. The new mill receives a 30 kW supply – sufficient for lighting only – from a 1000 kW diesel generating set providing total power for the nearby township of Iringa. With additional 800 kW load requirement throughout the mill two Petbow generating sets are installed for parallel baseload operation. The third set provides standby and back-up during maintenance of either of the other sets.

Table 23 Exports by commodity: volume indices

Seasonally adjusted. Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975 = 100

					Manufactures [1]										
						Machine and transport equipment [2]									
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Chemicals	Metals	Textiles	Other manufactures	Industrial materials	Semi-manufactures	Finished manufactures
SITC (rev 2)		0 + 1	2 + 4	3	5-8	7	71-77	78	5	67-69	65	Rest of 6 + 8	2, 4, 5, 6	5 + 6	7 + 8
Weights	1 000	71	28	41	823	417	286	92	106	92	36	172	346	318	505
1963	54.3	40	73	100	54	54			42	74	81	43	59	57	52
1964	55.9	43	65	83	56	55			47	75	83	48	61	61	53
1965	58.8	46	71	80	59	58			49	81	80	50	63	63	56
1966	60.9	50	73	81	61	62			52	79	75	52	64	64	59
1967	60.1	52	78	78	60	58			56	81	71	53	65	64	57
1968	68.4	59	87	90	68	66			63	89	82	62	74	73	65
1969	75.9	59	90	95	77	75			69	94	91	73	82	81	74
1970	77.8	65	92	110	77	75	73	84	73	97	96	71	83	82	75
1971	84.5	71	92	110	85	83	81	90	80	104	101	81	90	90	82
1972	86.1	74	100	112	86	82	80	81	85	105	107	84	95	94	81
1973	98.1	88	106	117	99	91	89	90	103	120	124	98	111	112	90
1974	102.7	91	111	109	103	95	95	94	122	112	118	104	115	115	96
1075	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	108.7	103	117	120	109	101	99	104	124	109	117	116	117	117	104
1977	118.7	111	126	165	118	106	102	105	141	116	120	134	130	131	110
1978	124.0	132	134	209	120	105	101	112	155	117	117	139	135	135	110
1970															
1st qtr	78.0	64	91	117	78	76	73	90	72	98	98	74	84	83	75
2nd	77.4	63	93	107	77	74	71	81	73	101	93	71	84	83	73
3rd	73.7	61	82	108	74	72	70	78	69	92	93	65	76	76	71
4th	82.0	73	101	107	81	79	77	86	78	99	101	73	87	86	78
1971															
1st qtr	77.4	65	83	99	79	77	75	90	75	97	94	72	82	82	76
2nd	86.7	74	87	123	87	85	83	93	80	105	101	82	90	90	85
3rd	87.2	80	98	109	87	83	83	90	81	106	102	84	94	93	82
4th	86.7	64	102	109	88	84	83	87	82	109	107	85	96	96	84
1972															
1st qtr	85.1	71	99	110	85	83	78	82	83	101	103	83	92	91	82
2nd	86.3	75	101	114	86	80	79	84	86	107	105	87	96	95	81
3rd	76.1	61	89	109	77	70	70	66	74	94	97	77	85	85	70
4th	96.9	89	109	114	97	94	90	92	96	119	122	89	106	105	93
1973															
1st qtr	94.5	83	102	107	96	88	85	91	98	120	122	96	109	109	87
2nd	96.3	88	103	105	97	89	89	87	100	120	126	97	110	110	89
3rd	99.8	91	105	137	101	92	91	89	107	118	126	99	113	113	91
4th	101.8	92	114	119	102	96	92	93	108	120	121	100	115	115	95
1974															
1st qtr	99.7	101	126	89	99	87	87	85	121	121	133	96	117	116	88
2nd	103.2	91	118	121	103	92	93	89	121	110	128	109	120	120	94
3rd	107.1	96	107	113	109	102	101	100	128	109	113	109	114	115	103
4th	101.0	77	92	113	102	99	98	101	119	110	99	101	108	109	100
1975															
1st qtr	100.7	103	96	107	100	98	97	101	104	107	98	101	102	102	98
2nd	96.2	85	94	94	98	101	101	100	93	102	94	94	95	95	100
3rd	98.3	105	97	99	98	99	101	100	95	95	100	93	94	94	99
4th	104.9	107	113	100	104	103	101	100	107	96	107	112	109	109	103
1976															
1st qtr	105.2	103	108	103	105	100	101	105	116	99	109	112	109	109	102
2nd	108.6	101	116	115	109	103	100	107	125	111	116	116	117	117	105
3rd	108.2	103	116	122	109	97	96	102	127	113	119	115	120	120	100
4th	112.7	107	129	139	112	104	101	103	129	111	122	122	123	123	107
1977															
1st qtr	115.1	108	133	159	114	100	98	103	132	116	124	133	128	128	104
2nd	118.4	109	119	170	118	105	102	105	140	120	120	135	131	132	109
3rd	123.7	114	131	185	123	113	103	105	149	119	121	131	132	132	116
4th	117.5	113	122	148	117	105	103	107	143	110	113	137	130	131	110
1978															
1st qtr	121.2	136	120	179	119	103	99	106	145	115	119	140	132	133	108
2nd	122.2	133	137	204	119	107	101	119	153	116	113	131	131	130	112
3rd	126.0	130	138	229	121	105	102	115	157	115	116	140	137	137	111
4th	126.8	130	142	224	122	104	102	108	163	121	120	144	142	142	111

[1] Includes North Sea installations. [2] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

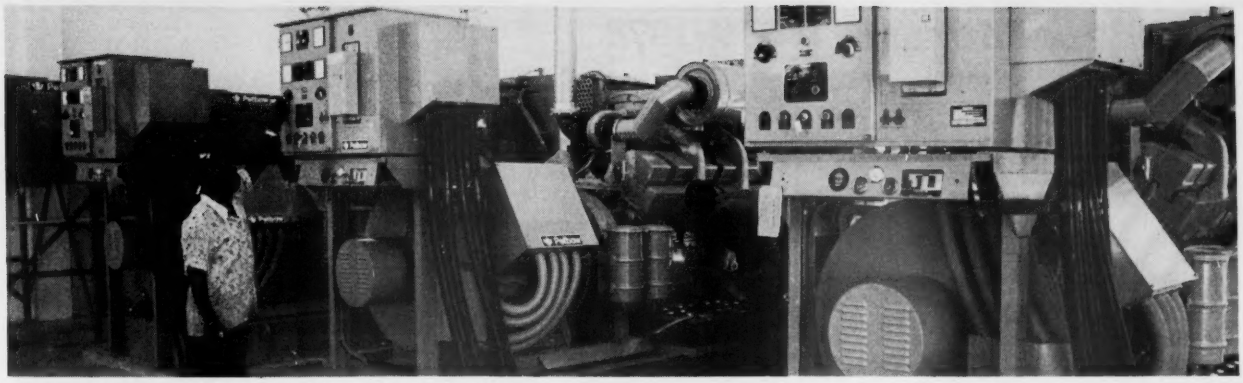


Table 24 **Exports by commodity: unit value indices**

Not seasonally adjusted. Overseas Trade Statistics basis

1975 = 100

					Manufactures										
						Machinery and transport equipment [1]									
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Chemicals	Metals	Textiles	Other manufactures	Industrial materials	Semi-manufactures	Finished manufactures
SITC (rev 2)		0 + 1	2 + 4	3	5-8	7	71-77	78	5	67-69	65	Rest of 6 + 8	2, 4, 5, 6	5 + 6	7 + 8
1963	39.1	49	48	21	39	39			38	34	45	42	39	39	39
1964	39.7	50	46	21	40	39			39	36	48	42	40	40	40
1965	40.8	50	44	21	41	41			40	38	48	43	42	41	41
1966	42.3	51	46	21	43	42			40	40	49	45	43	43	43
1967	42.9	49	43	21	44	44			41	40	49	46	43	43	44
1968	46.3	52	45	23	47	47			43	44	51	51	46	47	48
1969	47.8	55	48	22	49	48			44	46	54	52	48	48	49
1970	51.0	56	50	23	52	52	52	53	48	52	57	55	52	52	53
1971	54.0	59	53	26	55	56	55	59	50	51	58	58	53	53	57
1972	57.0	63	58	26	58	60	60	62	51	52	58	62	55	55	61
1973	64.3	70	71	38	65	65	64	67	56	60	69	73	63	63	66
1974	81.8	83	92	87	81	79	78	79	81	85	90	83	85	84	79
1975	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	120.9	115	124	126	121	123	123	123	114	119	115	125	118	118	123
1977	142.6	137	144	150	143	149	148	152	128	136	139	142	137	136	147
1978	155.4	150	140	140	157	165	165	163	130	149	148	159	147	148	162
1970															
1st qtr	50.0	55	49	22	51	51	50	51	47	51	56	54	51	51	52
2nd	50.6	55	50	22	52	51	51	52	47	52	57	54	51	52	52
3rd	51.6	57	52	23	53	53	52	54	49	52	56	56	52	52	53
4th	51.9	56	51	24	53	53	53	54	48	51	57	56	52	52	54
1971															
1st qtr	52.5	58	53	25	54	54	53	56	48	51	57	57	52	52	55
2nd	53.4	58	53	26	55	55	54	58	50	51	58	57	53	53	56
3rd	54.6	60	54	27	56	57	56	60	50	51	58	59	53	53	58
4th	55.3	61	54	26	57	58	58	60	51	51	58	59	54	54	59
1972															
1st qtr	55.5	61	55	26	57	59	58	60	51	51	57	60	53	53	59
2nd	56.2	62	56	26	58	59	59	60	50	52	58	60	54	54	60
3rd	58.0	64	59	26	59	61	61	63	52	53	59	63	55	55	62
4th	58.4	66	60	27	60	61	60	64	52	53	60	65	56	56	62
1973															
1st qtr	60.7	67	67	31	62	62	62	64	53	55	63	69	58	58	64
2nd	62.6	70	69	32	63	64	63	66	54	57	67	71	62	61	65
3rd	65.3	72	72	37	66	65	64	69	55	61	71	75	64	64	67
4th	68.4	73	77	52	68	67	66	69	60	66	76	77	69	68	69
1974															
1st qtr	74.2	76	81	77	74	73	72	74	69	73	80	78	74	74	74
2nd	80.4	83	94	90	79	76	76	77	81	84	89	80	84	83	77
3rd	84.3	86	98	89	83	80	80	79	85	91	93	85	89	88	81
4th	88.3	88	97	91	88	85	85	85	91	92	98	88	92	91	86
1975															
1st qtr	95.2	96	101	96	95	93	93	93	99	96	100	94	97	97	94
2nd	97.4	98	101	95	97	97	96	97	100	97	98	97	98	98	97
3rd	101.7	101	99	100	102	103	102	104	99	101	99	103	101	101	102
4th	105.7	105	99	108	106	108	108	105	101	106	103	106	104	104	107
1976															
1st qtr	110.7	107	107	115	111	113	113	111	106	110	105	113	108	108	113
2nd	117.1	113	119	122	117	119	119	119	109	113	110	121	114	113	120
3rd	124.1	117	131	129	124	126	126	128	116	124	117	127	122	121	127
4th	131.7	124	137	138	132	133	133	136	123	131	127	137	130	130	134
1977															
1st qtr	136.0	130	142	145	136	139	139	142	126	133	133	136	132	132	139
2nd	141.8	138	150	150	142	146	145	150	128	137	137	144	138	137	145
3rd	145.4	142	145	154	146	152	151	156	129	136	142	146	138	138	150
4th	147.3	139	138	150	148	158	156	161	130	137	145	144	138	138	155
1978															
1st qtr	149.7	143	135	141	151	160	159	158	128	143	145	149	141	141	157
2nd	153.3	150	141	140	154	161	161	156	130	146	147	160	147	148	159
3rd	157.4	154	142	138	159	167	167	165	131	151	148	161	149	149	165
4th	161.3	153	142	139	163	173	171	174	131	155	151	168	153	153	170

[1] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

UK trade performance 1963 to 1978

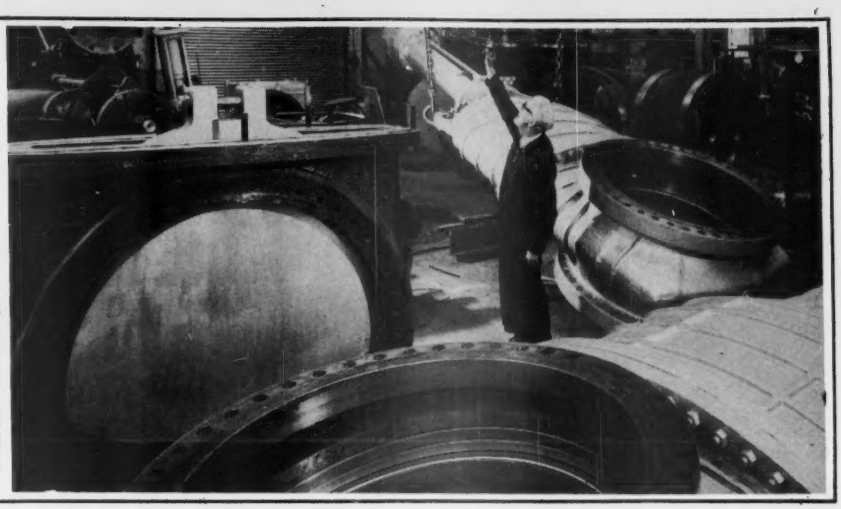
Table 25 Exports by area

Seasonally adjusted values Overseas Trade Stastistics basis

£ million fob

		Developed countries					Developing countries			
	Total	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Total	Oil exporting countries	Other	Centrally planned economies
1963	4 378	3 038	1 208	632	583	615	1 191	244	947	149
1964	4 600	3 276	1 262	716	622	676	1 201	256	945	124
1965	4 932	3 521	1 296	768	728	729	1 267	278	989	145
1966	5 275	3 815	1 378	857	877	703	1 270	290	980	190
1967	5 244	3 816	1 394	852	862	708	1 211	269	942	218
1968	6 442	4 675	1 741	961	1 182	791	1 503	362	1 141	263
1969	7 352	5 330	2 067	1 173	1 223	867	1 731	451	1 280	290
1970	8 170	5 981	2 406	1 373	1 242	961	1 843	472	1 371	308
1971	9 289	6 752	2 722	1 520	1 447	1 064	2 218	585	1 633	285
1972	9 906	7 329	2 999	1 769	1 610	950	2 228	650	1 578	320
1973	12 657	9 572	4 106	2 293	1 954	1 220	2 628	809	1 819	413
1974	16 910	12 632	5 618	2 989	2 308	1 717	3 696	1 233	2 463	522
1975	20 198	14 191	6 510	3 394	2 391	1 896	5 279	2 296	2 983	670
1976	26 162	18 714	9 305	4 314	3 121	1 975	6 662	3 229	3 433	731
1977	33 331	23 688	12 152	5 606	3 821	2 110	8 636	4 374	4 261	911
1978	37 363	26 392	14 103	5 710	4 245	2 334	9 800	4 767	5 033	1 070
1970										
1st qtr	2 010	1 455	578	330	314	232	461	118	343	89
2nd	2 014	1 473	592	345	300	236	458	111	346	79
3rd	1 958	1 445	602	329	293	221	418	107	311	68
4th	2 188	1 609	633	368	335	272	507	136	370	72
1971										
1st qtr	2 084	1 521	604	346	312	258	492	123	368	64
2nd	2 359	1 740	703	389	371	277	547	141	406	69
3rd	2 419	1 729	693	380	400	256	588	157	431	75
4th	2 427	1 762	721	405	364	273	592	164	428	77
1972										
1st qtr	2 381	1 729	706	418	376	229	569	164	406	76
2nd	2 453	1 812	723	435	415	240	566	164	402	77
3rd	2 213	1 693	727	428	353	185	420	119	301	70
4th	2 859	2 095	844	488	467	295	673	203	470	97
1973										
1st qtr	2 872	2 157	898	504	477	278	611	195	416	97
2nd	3 030	2 289	966	544	483	295	640	198	441	103
3rd	3 276	2 452	1 066	596	477	313	695	213	482	98
4th	3 480	2 675	1 175	649	516	334	682	202	480	114
1974										
1st qtr	3 705	2 798	1 238	681	512	366	741	218	523	124
2nd	4 202	3 169	1 432	736	578	424	882	265	617	122
3rd	4 527	3 351	1 490	798	613	450	1 044	372	673	134
4th	4 476	3 314	1 458	774	604	477	1 029	379	650	142
1975										
1st qtr	4 824	3 451	1 532	825	610	483	1 211	490	721	158
2nd	4 758	3 318	1 513	784	560	461	1 283	578	705	161
3rd	5 035	3 466	1 582	858	558	468	1 346	592	754	180
4th	5 582	3 957	1 883	927	663	484	1 438	635	803	171
1976										
1st qtr	5 818	4 099	1 997	912	694	497	1 522	704	818	181
2nd	6 337	4 595	2 275	1 057	777	485	1 590	755	835	184
3rd	6 652	4 787	2 383	1 094	812	499	1 649	802	848	179
4th	7 355	5 233	2 650	1 251	838	494	1 901	969	932	187
1977										
1st qtr	7 755	5 611	2 862	1 318	907	525	1 935	1 025	911	205
2nd	8 288	5 948	3 044	1 434	944	527	2 122	1 067	1 055	239
3rd	8 803	6 238	3 139	1 505	1 054	539	2 229	1 141	1 087	252
4th	8 485	5 891	3 107	1 349	916	519	2 350	1 141	1 208	214
1978										
1st qtr	8 881	6 210	3 290	1 363	1 012	545	2 382	1 180	1 202	286
2nd	9 107	6 474	3 479	1 363	1 050	582	2 412	1 223	1 189	244
3rd	9 545	6 719	3 612	1 440	1 080	587	2 502	1 200	1 302	235
4th	9 830	6 990	3 722	1 544	1 104	619	2 505	1 165	1 340	305

Wedge valves for Saudi Arabia



Wedge gate valves for the Saudi Arabian oil production facilities being prepared for despatch at the Wigan, Lancashire, works of Triangle International. Triangle is showing valves from other ranges at the Middle East oil show in Bahrain next week, the Petrochemical and Refinery Exposition at Houston in April and the British energy exhibition in Beijing (Peking) in June.

Table 26 **Imports by commodity**

Seasonally adjusted values. Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million cif

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures [1]								
									Machinery and transport equipment [1]							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other transport equipment [1] [2]	Other	Miscellaneous	Semi-manufactures	Manufactures
SITC (rev 2)		0 + 1	3	2, 4, 5, 6	2 + 4	5	6	7 + 8	7	71-77	78	79	8	9	5 + 6	5-8
1963	4 989	1 676	560	2 040	989	204	847	650	407	346	37	23	244	64	1 050	1 701
1964	5 702	1 771	585	2 442	1 118	250	1 075	832	542	452	55	35	290	68	1 323	2 157
1965	5 760	1 708	611	2 478	1 110	279	1 089	882	605	495	61	48	277	80	1 369	2 251
1966	5 948	1 712	628	2 537	1 061	289	1 187	989	676	575	66	35	313	83	1 476	2 466
1967	6 440	1 762	732	2 609	1 011	324	1 274	1 243	863	691	81	91	381	92	1 597	2 841
1968	7 900	1 900	907	3 323	1 206	408	1 709	1 651	1 180	860	110	210	471	119	2 116	3 768
1969	8 317	1 930	911	3 552	1 251	457	1 844	1 833	1 312	940	125	248	521	91	2 300	4 134
1970	9 163	2 047	950	3 859	1 381	533	1 945	2 175	1 599	1 192	174	233	576	131	2 478	4 653
1971	9 980	2 176	1 253	3 840	1 298	549	1 993	2 558	1 860	1 274	283	303	698	153	2 542	5 100
1972	11 301	2 356	1 247	4 286	1 352	631	2 303	3 267	2 399	1 586	498	316	868	145	2 934	6 201
1973	16 067	3 094	1 733	6 235	2 011	862	3 362	4 798	3 506	2 414	668	424	1 291	208	4 224	9 022
1974	23 513	3 762	4 644	8 909	2 623	1 523	4 762	5 749	4 141	3 002	669	471	1 608	449	6 285	12 034
1975	24 431	4 335	4 316	8 331	2 272	1 350	4 709	6 906	5 042	3 338	910	794	1 864	543	6 059	12 965
1976	31 584	4 983	5 669	11 245	3 301	1 925	6 019	9 225	6 755	4 305	1 432	1 019	2 470	462	7 944	17 170
1977	36 978	5 937	5 255	13 484	3 670	2 361	7 453	11 797	8 783	5 295	2 134	1 355	3 015	505	9 814	21 611
1978	40 969	6 142	4 831	14 931	3 422	2 759	8 750	14 501	10 681	6 338	2 795	1 548	3 820	564	11 509	26 010
1970																
1st qtr	2 161	498	216	925	333	125	467	489	354	268	34	52	135	33	592	1 081
2nd	2 315	502	217	1 004	359	129	516	564	420	298	43	79	144	31	645	1 210
3rd	2 274	518	251	928	326	132	470	533	394	298	43	52	139	31	602	1 135
4th	2 414	529	266	1 001	363	146	492	589	432	328	54	50	158	35	638	1 228
1971																
1st qtr	2 406	544	296	924	330	138	457	618	458	315	60	83	161	30	594	1 213
2nd	2 517	558	317	967	325	138	504	633	457	309	68	80	176	41	642	1 275
3rd	2 495	543	312	965	324	137	504	631	453	313	72	68	177	37	641	1 272
4th	2 561	531	328	984	319	137	529	676	492	337	83	72	184	45	665	1 341
1972																
1st qtr	2 643	581	314	977	309	151	518	748	558	353	110	95	190	35	668	1 416
2nd	2 747	582	297	1 052	333	158	562	770	567	374	121	73	203	41	720	1 490
3rd	2 696	560	307	1 005	307	145	554	783	566	392	117	57	217	35	699	1 481
4th	3 215	633	329	1 251	404	177	670	967	708	467	150	91	258	35	847	1 814
1973																
1st qtr	3 399	719	326	1 326	440	182	704	1 033	769	513	155	101	264	40	886	1 919
2nd	3 753	745	377	1 439	471	199	769	1 138	831	571	156	104	307	49	968	2 106
3rd	4 220	804	457	1 621	519	226	876	1 255	916	635	183	97	339	64	1 102	2 357
4th	4 694	826	573	1 848	580	255	1 013	1 372	990	695	175	121	382	55	1 268	2 640
1974																
1st qtr	5 282	870	973	2 042	603	325	1 114	1 348	956	717	152	88	392	80	1 439	2 787
2nd	6 014	929	1 221	2 303	673	397	1 233	1 452	1 044	758	155	131	408	93	1 630	3 082
3rd	6 083	968	1 201	2 335	693	422	1 220	1 444	1 039	743	181	116	405	118	1 642	3 086
4th	6 134	996	1 249	2 229	654	380	1 195	1 504	1 101	785	181	136	403	158	1 575	3 079
1975																
1st qtr	6 004	1 068	1 059	2 127	590	353	1 184	1 593	1 160	803	208	149	433	176	1 537	3 130
2nd	5 662	983	954	1 955	551	303	1 100	1 632	1 194	806	227	161	438	133	1 403	3 036
3rd	6 283	1 118	1 104	2 045	540	313	1 192	1 878	1 405	829	230	347	473	119	1 505	3 383
4th	6 482	1 166	1 198	2 204	591	380	1 234	1 802	1 282	900	245	137	520	115	1 614	3 416
1976																
1st qtr	6 767	1 081	1 282	2 409	689	413	1 307	1 855	1 310	899	271	141	544	107	1 720	3 575
2nd	7 757	1 245	1 381	2 706	782	472	1 452	2 336	1 745	1 026	333	386	591	121	1 924	4 260
3rd	8 211	1 261	1 491	2 910	884	497	1 529	2 390	1 754	1 122	391	240	636	120	2 026	4 416
4th	8 849	1 396	1 514	3 221	946	543	1 731	2 645	1 946	1 257	437	251	699	114	2 275	4 920
1977																
1st qtr	9 144	1 497	1 360	3 324	985	591	1 748	2 746	2 005	1 293	486	226	741	123	2 339	5 085
2nd	9 609	1 548	1 394	3 495	906	587	2 001	3 096	2 354	1 300	499	555	743	121	2 588	5 685
3rd	9 243	1 532	1 275	3 308	915	603	1 791	2 953	2 195	1 361	554	281	758	135	2 394	5 347
4th	8 982	1 360	1 226	3 357	865	580	1 913	3 002	2 229	1 341	595	292	773	125	2 493	5 495
1978																
1st qtr	9 846	1 515	1 249	3 560	852	638	2 070	3 275	2 426	1 451	670	305	850	122	2 708	5 984
2nd	10 221	1 544	1 089	3 566	854	667	2 045	3 957	3 044	1 571	711	762	913	131	2 712	6 669
3rd	10 475	1 582	1 246	3 870	846	682	2 342	3 549	2 554	1 601	727	226	995	177	3 024	6 573
4th	10 427	1 501	1 247	3 935	870	771	2 294	3 720	2 657	1 714	688	255	1 063	134	3 065	6 785

[1] Includes North Sea installations. [2] Not seasonally adjusted.

UK trade performance 1963 to 1978

Table 27 Imports by commodity: volume indices

Seasonally adjusted. Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures [1]						
									Machinery and transport equipment [2]					
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other	Semi-manufactures	Manufactures
SITC (rev 2)		0 + 1	3	2, 4, 5, 6	2 + 4	5	6	7 + 8	7	71-77	78	8	5 + 6	5-8
Weights	1 000	177	177	341	93	55	194	283	206	137	37	76	248	531
1963	57.4	99	69	63	116	35	48	23					46	34
1964	64.0	102	74	73	125	42	58	28					55	41
1965	64.0	99	81	72	125	44	56	29					54	41
1966	65.4	98	89	71	118	47	57	33					56	43
1967	70.3	101	96	74	118	54	61	40					60	49
1968	77.8	104	101	85	129	61	71	47					69	57
1969	79.0	101	109	85	126	69	71	51					71	60
1970	82.9	101	117	89	129	83	73	56	56	61	39	54	75	65
1971	87.2	100	128	90	118	85	78	64	64	65	58	64	80	71
1972	95.8	102	127	96	120	97	87	79	81	83	90	75	89	84
1973	109.1	103	131	112	136	114	100	100	102	107	105	93	103	101
1974	109.4	100	123	114	120	123	109	102	104	115	90	99	112	107
1975	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	106.4	102	100	112	119	122	106	109	109	104	127	109	110	109
1977	108.8	102	83	116	113	131	113	124	127	117	160	117	117	121
1978	117.2	101	81	128	116	158	125	140	141	136	165	139	133	137
1970														
1st qtr	79.1	101	110	85	125	78	69	51	50	56	31	53	71	60
2nd	83.8	98	110	92	133	80	76	58	60	62	38	55	77	67
3rd	82.0	101	124	86	120	82	71	54	55	61	38	51	74	63
4th	86.7	102	125	94	136	91	76	59	60	66	47	58	79	68
1971														
1st qtr	85.7	104	130	87	122	85	72	62	63	64	50	60	75	68
2nd	87.0	103	128	89	117	84	78	63	62	62	57	64	80	70
3rd	86.7	99	123	90	118	84	78	64	63	65	59	66	80	71
4th	89.3	96	130	93	116	86	83	68	69	70	67	67	84	76
1972														
1st qtr	92.2	102	131	93	117	94	81	75	77	75	85	69	84	79
2nd	95.6	104	125	98	121	100	87	76	78	80	90	72	90	83
3rd	90.7	98	125	91	107	88	83	75	75	80	82	73	85	79
4th	104.7	105	128	109	136	107	97	91	94	96	103	84	99	95
1973														
1st qtr	104.4	109	120	109	134	106	97	94	98	99	107	81	99	96
2nd	106.9	102	131	109	132	113	97	97	99	104	102	91	100	99
3rd	111.2	101	139	113	137	117	100	102	104	110	110	98	104	103
4th	114.0	99	135	117	139	122	106	107	108	115	102	103	109	108
1974														
1st qtr	107.5	99	121	115	123	121	109	101	101	115	87	102	112	106
2nd	111.9	102	123	117	123	128	111	105	107	118	86	101	115	110
3rd	110.6	102	122	115	119	131	109	102	103	113	96	99	114	107
4th	107.6	97	125	110	116	112	107	101	104	114	91	93	108	104
1975														
1st qtr	102.0	100	103	104	105	105	103	99	99	104	99	98	104	101
2nd	95.3	91	94	96	99	92	96	98	98	100	103	97	95	96
3rd	102.1	103	103	98	96	93	100	106	109	96	98	100	99	103
4th	100.6	106	101	102	100	110	101	97	94	100	100	105	103	100
1976														
1st qtr	101.0	95	100	109	115	115	105	96	92	96	104	107	107	101
2nd	107.3	101	101	111	117	120	106	115	117	103	122	109	109	112
3rd	108.3	102	102	113	124	123	105	111	111	106	140	111	109	110
4th	109.1	108	98	115	120	128	109	114	115	113	140	111	113	114
1977														
1st qtr	108.9	105	86	115	121	130	109	118	117	116	148	118	113	116
2nd	112.8	106	87	118	110	128	118	133	140	116	150	116	120	127
3rd	108.4	103	80	115	112	141	109	122	125	119	167	116	116	120
4th	105.1	93	79	116	110	126	116	123	125	116	176	116	118	120
1978														
1st qtr	115.8	101	84	126	116	145	125	132	132	128	173	130	129	131
2nd	117.3	101	71	124	117	151	120	154	163	135	170	132	127	142
3rd	118.7	104	82	131	113	155	132	136	133	137	168	143	137	136
4th	117.0	99	84	132	117	180	125	139	136	144	151	149	137	138

[1] Includes North Sea installations. [2] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

Reformer tubes to USSR

One of about 66 cases of methanol reformer tubes being packed for shipment to the USSR at the Manchester headquarters of Constantine-Lloyd. These high alloy steel tubes, manufactured by APV Paramount Ltd of Crawley, Sussex, are for use in two large methanol plants being built at Tomsk (Siberia) and Gubaha (Urals), USSR by Davy International. Constantine-Lloyd has a contract from APV Paramount to pack and ship the reformer tubes, weighing almost 1000 tonnes, for the Soviet plants.

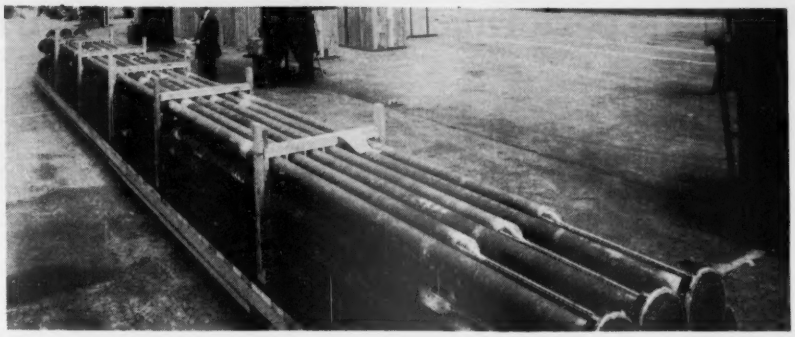


Table 28 **Imports by commodity: unit value indices**

Not seasonally adjusted. Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures						
									Machinery and transport equipment [1]					
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other	Semi-manufactures	Manufactures
SITC (rev 2)		0 + 1	3	2, 4, 5, 6	2 + 4	5	6	7 + 8	7	71-77	78	8	5 + 6	5-8
1963	34.5	38	19	37	37	39	36	40					37	38
1964	35.4	39	19	38	39	39	37	41					38	40
1965	35.5	38	18	40	39	43	39	41					40	41
1966	33.9	38	17	41	39	42	42	42					42	42
1967	36.3	38	18	40	37	41	42	43					42	43
1968	40.6	40	21	45	41	46	48	49					48	49
1969	41.8	42	20	48	44	45	52	50					51	50
1970	43.8	45	19	51	47	45	55	53	53	54	50	51	53	53
1971	45.9	48	24	50	48	46	53	56	57	56	54	54	51	54
1972	48.0	51	24	51	49	47	54	59	60	59	62	59	53	56
1973	60.9	67	31	66	66	56	69	69	68	68	71	71	66	68
1974	87.9	87	87	94	97	91	94	82	80	79	83	86	93	87
1975	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	122.3	113	131	121	123	120	121	125	126	127	128	122	120	123
1977	141.1	132	148	141	145	137	140	143	144	144	155	141	140	142
1978	145.3	140	138	144	132	144	149	155	156	149	194	151	148	152
1970														
1st qtr	43.3	44	19	51	46	45	56	52	53	53	49	50	54	53
2nd	43.8	45	19	51	47	45	56	52	53	53	50	50	54	53
3rd	43.9	45	19	50	47	45	55	53	54	54	50	52	53	53
4th	44.1	45	20	50	47	45	53	54	55	55	50	53	52	53
1971														
1st qtr	44.9	46	22	50	47	46	53	55	56	56	54	52	51	53
2nd	46.3	48	24	51	48	46	54	56	57	57	53	54	52	54
3rd	46.5	49	24	50	48	47	53	56	57	56	54	54	52	54
4th	46.0	48	24	50	48	45	52	56	56	56	55	55	51	53
1972														
1st qtr	46.1	49	23	50	47	46	53	56	56	56	59	55	51	54
2nd	46.8	50	23	50	48	45	53	58	58	57	62	57	51	54
3rd	48.6	51	24	52	50	47	55	61	62	61	63	60	53	57
4th	50.5	54	25	54	53	48	57	62	62	61	65	63	55	58
1973														
1st qtr	53.4	58	26	58	57	50	60	64	63	63	64	66	58	61
2nd	57.5	64	28	63	63	52	65	66	65	65	69	69	62	64
3rd	63.3	70	31	69	68	59	73	72	72	71	74	74	70	71
4th	69.4	76	41	76	75	64	80	73	72	72	76	76	76	75
1974														
1st qtr	79.6	82	74	85	86	78	87	77	76	76	78	80	84	80
2nd	88.5	86	91	95	97	90	95	80	78	77	81	84	94	87
3rd	90.6	87	91	99	102	97	97	83	81	80	84	88	97	90
4th	92.9	91	93	99	102	102	97	86	84	83	87	93	98	92
1975														
1st qtr	96.3	99	95	98	99	99	97	93	93	92	92	95	98	95
2nd	97.3	100	95	98	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	96	98	97
3rd	100.9	100	100	100	99	100	101	103	103	103	103	102	101	102
4th	105.6	102	110	104	104	103	104	108	108	108	107	107	104	106
1976														
1st qtr	110.4	105	119	107	107	108	107	113	114	115	116	110	107	110
2nd	119.1	112	127	117	118	117	117	122	123	124	125	117	117	119
3rd	125.6	114	135	125	127	123	124	128	130	131	129	125	124	126
4th	134.3	120	143	135	141	131	134	137	138	139	141	137	134	136
1977														
1st qtr	137.7	126	147	139	145	131	138	139	140	140	149	136	137	138
2nd	141.2	131	149	143	148	137	143	141	142	142	152	139	141	141
3rd	143.0	135	149	142	147	139	141	145	146	146	155	144	141	143
4th	142.3	137	145	139	139	140	140	147	149	147	161	143	140	144
1978														
1st qtr	140.4	137	137	137	130	140	140	148	150	145	177	142	140	144
2nd	144.9	140	141	142	131	144	147	154	155	148	190	151	146	150
3rd	146.7	141	139	145	134	144	151	157	158	150	198	154	149	154
4th	149.0	142	137	150	134	147	158	160	161	151	209	157	156	158

[1] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

UK trade performance 1963 to 1978

Table 29 Imports by area

Seasonally adjusted values. Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million cif

		Developed countries					Developing countries			
	Total	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Total	Oil exporting countries	Other	Centrally planned economies
1963	4 989	3 150	550	1 116	883	601	1 638	535	1 105	201
1964	5 702	3 812	1 307	679	1 109	717	1 671	575	1 096	220
1965	5 760	3 880	1 359	703	1 131	687	1 627	563	1 064	252
1966	5 948	4 061	1 496	752	1 149	664	1 611	555	1 056	276
1967	6 440	4 493	1 707	853	1 263	671	1 660	578	1 082	285
1968	7 900	5 515	2 062	1 085	1 574	795	2 045	782	1 263	338
1969	8 317	5 816	2 151	1 171	1 636	859	2 130	793	1 337	370
1970	9 163	6 551	2 486	1 323	1 878	864	2 205	833	1 372	389
1971	9 980	7 164	2 986	1 479	1 752	947	2 420	1 069	1 351	376
1972	11 301	8 381	3 587	1 845	1 807	1 142	2 469	1 040	1 429	432
1973	16 067	11 885	5 291	2 735	2 394	1 465	3 563	1 507	2 056	595
1974	23 513	16 259	7 802	3 493	3 277	1 686	6 485	3 815	2 670	744
1975	24 431	17 632	8 876	3 595	3 242	1 919	6 024	3 301	2 722	738
1976	31 584	22 579	11 526	4 647	4 267	2 139	7 864	4 296	3 568	1 109
1977	36 978	27 393	14 171	5 576	4 948	2 698	8 162	3 800	4 362	1 371
1978	40 969	31 752	16 584	6 991	5 341	2 834	7 855	3 470	4 385	1 300
1970										
1st qtr	2 161	1 564	588	304	450	221	515	189	327	90
2nd	2 315	1 625	595	326	498	206	557	192	365	102
3rd	2 274	1 630	632	330	451	217	558	229	329	89
4th	2 414	1 732	671	363	479	219	575	224	351	108
1971										
1st qtr	2 406	1 743	693	362	468	220	575	242	333	99
2nd	2 517	1 775	733	351	446	246	615	277	338	92
3rd	2 495	1 805	762	367	430	246	604	269	335	91
4th	2 561	1 841	798	399	409	236	625	281	344	94
1972										
1st qtr	2 643	1 959	820	421	452	267	594	254	340	90
2nd	2 747	2 017	887	447	419	264	591	241	350	107
3rd	2 696	2 014	870	453	421	271	600	268	332	91
4th	3 215	2 391	1 009	524	516	341	684	278	406	144
1973										
1st qtr	3 399	2 562	1 097	572	537	356	729	281	447	133
2nd	3 753	2 806	1 264	618	553	370	794	324	470	132
3rd	4 220	3 131	1 406	766	607	352	940	395	545	150
4th	4 694	3 386	1 524	779	696	387	1 100	507	593	180
1974										
1st qtr	5 282	3 659	1 723	815	740	381	1 494	872	622	185
2nd	6 014	4 066	1 948	882	834	403	1 709	996	713	187
3rd	6 083	4 252	2 065	906	836	445	1 665	978	687	180
4th	6 134	4 282	2 067	890	868	457	1 617	970	647	191
1975										
1st qtr	6 004	4 351	2 171	849	866	465	1 528	836	692	180
2nd	5 662	4 103	2 067	784	760	492	1 386	764	621	164
3rd	6 283	4 518	2 218	1 014	813	472	1 534	867	666	182
4th	6 482	4 660	2 420	948	803	489	1 577	834	743	212
1976										
1st qtr	6 767	4 790	2 462	1 002	874	452	1 683	924	760	254
2nd	7 757	5 635	2 957	1 117	1 056	505	1 883	999	885	301
3rd	8 211	5 782	2 839	1 248	1 131	565	2 101	1 177	924	270
4th	8 849	6 371	3 268	1 281	1 206	617	2 196	1 196	1 000	284
1977										
1st qtr	9 144	6 586	3 387	1 276	1 247	675	2 137	1 012	1 125	317
2nd	9 609	7 181	3 543	1 644	1 289	705	2 129	1 042	1 087	343
3rd	9 243	6 790	3 619	1 247	1 293	630	2 043	927	1 117	369
4th	8 982	6 836	3 622	1 409	1 118	687	1 853	821	1 033	343
1978										
1st qtr	9 846	7 423	3 880	1 513	1 303	729	1 960	911	1 049	319
2nd	10 221	8 147	4 101	2 011	1 374	622	1 822	791	1 032	306
3rd	10 475	8 001	4 183	1 747	1 305	765	2 128	957	1 171	314
4th	10 427	8 180	4 422	1 720	1 360	679	1 944	811	1 133	361

Export prospects to third quarter 1979

Total UK export prospects

The volume of total UK exports is expected to show an increase of 3 to 4 per cent (on a seasonally adjusted basis) between the second half of 1978 and the first half of 1979. This follows the rise of 3 per cent between the two halves of 1978.

Indications for the third quarter of 1979 are, at this stage, tentative, but suggest a continuation of growth, possibly at a rate similar to that in the first half of the year.

These estimates are derived from forecasts of their own exports made by the UK's largest exporting companies for the Department of Trade's latest survey of export prospects. The overall picture shown by these estimates is similar to that of the previous survey.

The survey was conducted during January and February. This means that the forecasts made by the companies may not fully reflect the effects of the road haulage dispute.

It is not clear, therefore, whether shipments delayed by the dispute will be made good in the first quarter, or be carried over into the second quarter (see below).

Exports of the large exporters

The main features of the latest survey (based on non-seasonally adjusted data) are:

☐ The out-turn figure for the large exporters' volume growth, compared with a year earlier, for the final quarter of 1978 is well below the forecast made in the previous survey. In contrast, the forecast of the volume of their exports in the first half of 1979 – of around 13 per cent higher than a year earlier – is about the same as in the last survey. The first forecast for the third quarter of 1979 is for a smaller year-on-year increase.

☐ On prices, the latest forecasts for the large exporters are for increases (on a year earlier) of around 10 per cent, about 2 to 3 per cent higher than in the last survey. These forecasts for 1979 are somewhat higher than the range of 3 to 6 per cent recorded by the companies in 1978.

☐ Taking volume and price movements together, in the first half of 1979 the value of exports of the largest exporters is estimated at around 24 per cent higher than a year earlier, a little above the forecast of the previous survey. The first forecast for the third quarter is for an increase of 21 per cent.

Impact of road haulage dispute

The impact of the road haulage dispute on the forecasts made by the companies is difficult to assess. The survey was conducted largely during January and February; some companies had responded to the survey before the dispute was settled, and others did so soon afterwards. It is likely, therefore, that the effects of the dispute are not fully reflected in the companies' forecasts.

For total UK exports, insofar as the effect is simply to delay shipment of goods from the first quarter to the second, the forecast for the half year is unlikely to be much affected.

Derivation of estimates for total exports

In order to derive forecasts for total exports, it is necessary to make an assessment of the relationship between the year-on-year percentage changes for the large exporters and for total exports, which then needs to be expressed in terms of a seasonally adjusted quarterly path for total export volume. This will occasionally lead to a situation in which the pattern of large exporters' volume growth, in terms of change on a year earlier, is different from the trend for total exports.

Table 3 provides a comparison of percentage changes on a year earlier for the large exporters and total exports. These comparisons are influenced by the year earlier figures, and may also reflect, among other things, timing differences. Such differences may be greater than usual in the first two quarters of 1979 – a period in which the pattern of trade will have been affected by the road haulage dispute – since the figures of exports in the trade statistics are compiled from documents received at Customs and Excise statistical office, on average, about two weeks after goods have been shipped. As usual, the forecasts of total exports derived from the survey must be regarded with appropriate caution.

Table 3 Comparison of major companies' out-turn with recorded figures for total UK exports [1]

Percentage change on a year earlier

	Value		Volume		Price [2]	
	Survey companies (out-turn)	Total UK (re-corded)	Survey companies (out-turn)	Total UK (re-corded)	Survey companies (out-turn)	Total UK (re-corded)
1975						
Q3	3½	12	−9½	−7	13½	21
Q4	13	20	−½	−1	13½	21
1976						
Q1	26	25	9½	8	15	15
Q2	27	27	9	6½	16	19
Q3	34	30	12½	8½	19	20
Q4	39½	32	15	8	20	23
1977						
Q1	30	32	9	8½	19	22
Q2	25½	29	10	7½	14	20
Q3	21	31	9½	13	11	16
Q4	4½	14	—	3	4	11
1978						
Q1	6	11	3	2	3	9
Q2	7½	14	4½	7½	3	6½
Q3	9	7	5½	½	3½	6½
Q4	12	15	6	7	6	7½

[1] Recorded OTS less precious stones, North Sea oil production installations. [2] The price index is the average value obtained by dividing the value of exports by the volume figure. This is likely to be closer to the figures given by firms than the unit value index.

Table 1 Movement in exports by value, volume and price

	Total UK Exports [1]	Fourteenth survey results for major exporters [2]			
	1978	1978	1979		
	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Recorded	Outturn	Forecasts		
Value £ million	9 930	2 552	2 893	3 062	2 929
% increase on a year earlier	16	12	27	20	21
Volume % increase on a year earlier	8 [3]	6	15	11	10
Price % increase on a year earlier	7 [4]	6	11	9	10

[1] Source: Overseas Trade Statistics. [2] Aggregated from returns received from 54 companies. [3] If exports of precious stones and North Sea production installations are excluded the figures become 15 and 7 respectively. [4] Average value index. See footnote to table 3.

Table 2 Comparison of latest survey with previous rounds

Percentage change on a year earlier

	1978 Q4				1979 Q1			1979 Q2	
	S11	S12	S13	S14	S12	S13	S14	S13	S14
Value	17	15	18	12	26	25	27	16	20
Volume	11	12	12	6	19	16	15	8½	11
Price	5½	3	6	6	7	8	11	7	9

S11 eleventh survey, April 1978, provisional results published in *Trade and Industry*, 16 June 1978. S12 twelfth survey, July 1978, provisional results published in *Trade and Industry*, 15 September 1978. S13 thirteenth survey, October 1978, provisional results published in *Trade and Industry*, 15 December 1978. S14 fourteenth survey, January 1979.

National Income and Expenditure Blue Book 1978

National Income and Expenditure 1967–77, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, contains detailed estimates of national product, income and expenditure for the United Kingdom. The 1978 edition covers mainly the years 1967–77.

It contains information on personal income and expenditure, company income and its appropriation, public corporations, central and local government, investment and capital stock, output and expenditure at constant prices, now rebased on the year 1975, and other subjects. Definitions and detailed notes, which update **National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods** (HMSO 1968) are also included.

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Wholesale price indices in February

Output prices

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products increased by 1 per cent in February to 161.5 (1975=100).

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco was 1¼ per cent higher. Higher prices for petroleum products accounted for a third of the increase. This index rose by 3 per cent in the latest three months.

The residual effect of higher prices for cement introduced in January made the most significant contribution to the 1¾ per cent increase in the index for the bricks, cement etc industries. This index rose by 4 per cent in the latest three months.

More than one-half of the 1¼ per cent increase in the index for the instrument engineering industries was accounted for by higher prices for process measuring and control instruments, and for spectacles. This index rose by 4¾ per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for domestic wooden furniture were responsible for almost one-half of the 1¼ per cent increase in the index for the timber industries.

Higher prices for carpets and rugs made the most significant contribution to the 1 per cent increase in the index for the textile industries.

The index for the output of the food manufacturing industries increased by ¾ per cent in February. Higher prices for animal and poultry foods again made the most significant contribution. This index rose by 3 per cent in the latest three months.

The change in the index for all manufactured products measured over a twelve-month period increased from 7¾ per cent to 8¼ per

More about wholesale price indices

General inquiries and tables 1, 1a and 2	**01-215 3073** **01-215 3544**
Table 3	
SIC Orders	
II-VI and XII	**01-215 5216**
VII-IX and XVI	**01-215 3549**
XI, XIII-XV and XVII-XIX	**01-215 3548**
Tables 4 and 5	**01-215 3173**

Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB

Table 1 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased

1975=100

1968 SIC Orders or MLH Numbers		1977	1978				1978							1979	
		4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	Feb	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan p	Feb p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	142.2	140.2	146.3	144.9	147.1	139.1	145.8	144.2	144.8	145.7	147.3	148.3	150.4	151.1
	Materials [1]	142.1	139.5	145.5	143.8	146.2	138.4	144.8	143.0	143.7	144.7	146.5	147.5	150.0	150.7
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	143.0	145.5	152.9	152.8	153.0	144.8	152.9	152.8	152.8	153.0	153.0	153.1	153.1	153.0
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	139.1	134.2	141.5	139.2	140.9	133.0	139.7	138.8	139.1	139.8	141.5	141.3	144.1	145.7
	Materials [1]	138.4	132.1	139.3	136.6	138.6	130.8	137.2	136.2	136.4	137.3	139.3	139.1	142.3	144.2
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	147.5	151.1	155.2	156.4	159.1	150.4	157.6	155.3	156.3	157.5	158.6	161.2	162.6	162.0
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	149.6	153.7	157.0	157.2	160.8	152.8	158.8	155.2	157.6	159.0	160.3	163.1	164.3	163.2
	Materials	149.6	153.7	157.0	157.3	161.0	152.8	159.0	155.2	156.7	159.1	160.5	163.4	164.7	163.4
	Fuel [2]	150.8	152.1	155.9	155.9	156.0	151.9	155.9	155.8	155.9	156.0	156.0	156.1	156.1	157.6
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	149.9	153.8	156.2	157.5	161.1	153.2	158.6	155.6	158.3	159.4	160.6	163.4	164.5	163.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	148.4	149.0	153.4	153.2	155.3	148.6	153.2	152.9	153.6	155.0	155.1	155.7	157.2	159.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	142.1	141.2	145.7	146.7	148.8	140.2	146.0	146.4	147.6	148.3	148.7	149.4	150.2	151.6
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	140.1	135.5	142.3	146.7	155.6	133.7	143.0	146.8	150.2	155.0	155.2	156.6	161.4	173.4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	145.2	148.1	152.5	155.8	159.3	147.7	154.3	156.0	157.1	158.5	159.5	160.0	161.0	162.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	142.1	143.4	148.3	151.2	155.2	142.7	149.6	151.3	152.6	154.4	154.9	156.2	158.7	161.2
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	146.1	150.9	156.0	158.9	162.9	151.3	158.0	158.8	159.9	161.9	162.8	163.9	166.5	167.7
Order XII	Metal goods industries	145.8	147.8	152.6	155.5	159.1	147.2	154.0	155.7	156.7	158.3	159.2	159.7	161.0	162.9
Order XIII	Textile industries	141.3	140.8	145.4	146.1	149.6	140.8	145.5	146.1	146.7	148.3	149.5	150.9	151.8	153.1
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	137.4	139.5	142.3	144.8 p	147.4 p	139.4	144.2	144.5	145.7 p	146.6 p	147.2 p	148.3 p	151.0	152.3
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc, industries	146.2	148.6	152.9	154.5	157.2	148.0	154.1	154.5	154.8	156.3	157.4	158.0	159.2	161.2
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	152.6	155.3	158.6	160.2	163.3	155.1	159.8	160.3	160.6	162.9	163.2	163.7	164.9	166.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	147.7	146.1	147.0	150.7	153.4	146.1	149.4	150.9	151.8	152.6	153.4	154.2	156.3	158.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	123.0	117.5	120.6	120.2	124.8	117.0	120.8	119.9	119.8	123.9	125.6	125.0	128.6	129.4
Order XX	Construction materials	150.0	153.0	156.6	159.7	162.9	152.8	158.7	159.7	160.6	161.9	163.0	163.8	166.2	168.2
Part of Order XX	House building materials	150.9	152.5	156.2	159.8	163.0	152.3	158.7	159.9	160.9	161.8	163.0	164.1	166.4	168.3

[1] Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising. [2] Includes petroleum products. p Provisional.

Table 1a Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by selected sectors of industry

1975=100

1968 SIC		1977	1978				1978							1979	
		4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	Feb	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan p	Feb p
361	Electrical machinery industry	143.3	145.5	149.4	152.5	155.6	145.1	151.3	152.6	153.7	154.7	155.6	156.6	159.1	160.7
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	137.4	136.2	142.8	145.3	149.7	134.9	143.4	145.7	146.7	148.6	149.0	151.6	155.0	158.8
364	Radio and electronic components industry	142.2	144.8	148.5	151.5	155.3	144.4	149.9	151.5	153.0	154.9	155.3	155.8	158.3	160.5
368	Domestic appliances industry	146.5	149.1	152.1	155.4	158.6	149.0	154.0	155.6	156.6	157.8	158.7	159.2	160.9	162.5
369	Electrical goods industries n.e.s.	144.6	145.9	149.7	153.0	157.3	145.5	151.4	153.1	154.6	156.4	157.3	158.1	160.4	162.9
381	Motor vehicle industry	144.9	148.4	152.6	156.1	159.1	147.9	154.8	156.3	157.2	158.2	159.3	159.7	160.8	161.9
411	Man-made fibres industry	134.9	134.1	137.1	137.4	140.8	134.0	136.9	137.5	137.8	140.4	140.8	141.1	143.3	144.3
414	Woollen and worsted industry	139.4	139.2	150.5	154.3	158.0	138.7	155.1	154.3	153.6	153.0	157.9	163.2	163.6	165.9
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	139.8	140.9	143.7	146.5	149.6	140.9	145.7	146.3	147.4	148.8	149.6	150.3	151.8	152.8
450	Footwear industry	135.4	136.5	139.3	141.9 p	144.8 p	136.4	141.4	141.9	142.5 p	142.9 p	144.8 p	146.7 p	149.4	152.2
481	Paper and board making industry	121.7	115.2	118.5	118.0	123.1	114.8	118.6	117.8	117.6	122.1	123.9	123.2	126.9	127.4

p Provisional.

cent. The increase in the index over the latest six months rose from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Input prices

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry increased by ½ per cent in February to 151.1. This index rose by 8¾ per cent over the last twelve months.

The index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than the food, drink and tobacco industries increased by 1¼ per cent. The index for materials other than crude oil rose 2 per cent; further higher prices for hides and skins made the most significant contribution, and there were higher prices for several metals especially copper, lead, cobalt and gold.

Higher prices for copper and, to a lesser extent, cobalt were also responsible for most of the 7½ per cent increase in the index of materials and fuel purchased by the non-ferrous metals industry. This index rose 11¾ per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for metals, copper especially, made the most significant contribution to the 1½ per cent increase in the electrical engineering industries index, the 1¼ per cent increase in the metal goods industries index and to the 1 per cent increase in the index for the mechanical engineering industries.

Nearly three-quarters of the 1½ per cent increase in the index for the timber industries was accounted for by higher prices for imported softwood and imported plywood and blockboard.

Higher prices for sand and gravel and imported softwood made the most significant contribution to the 1¼ per cent increase in the indices for construction materials and housebuilding materials.

Higher prices for wool accounted for nearly half of the ¾ per cent increase in the index for the textile industries.

Lower prices for home landed fish and coffee were mainly responsible for the ¾ per cent fall in the index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry*, 20 October 1978.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

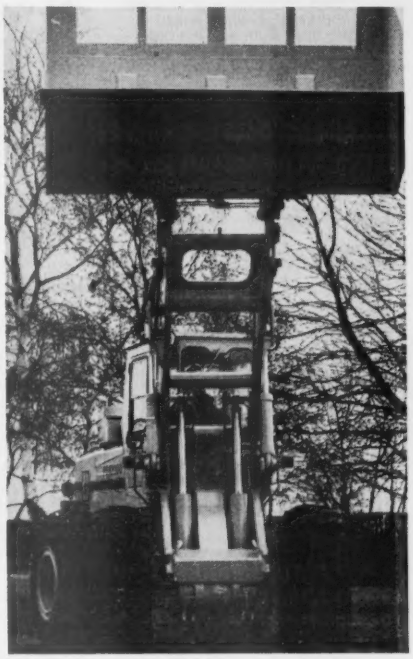
3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by sectors of industry.

4 Firm and provisional indices, at all levels of aggregation, include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Revisions to firm index numbers will only be made if they are significant. These revisions will be notified when the series are next published.

6 Some indices in tables 3 and 4 were only published at intervals of four months on base 1970 = 100. Commencing in December 1978 all available indices on base 1975 = 100 are published every month.

7 Where extension of indices on base 1970 = 100 is required for contract purposes the multiplication factors and explanatory notes are shown in *Trade and Industry* 15 December 1978.



Wheeled tractor shovels: see page 595.

Table 2 **Price index numbers of output (home sales)**

1975 = 100

1968 SIC Orders or MLH Numbers		1977	1978				1978							1979	
		4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	Feb	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan p	Feb p
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	145.8	149.2	151.8	154.8	157.3	149.2	153.8	154.8	155.7	156.6	157.1	158.3	159.8	161.5
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	143.3	146.6	149.4	152.3	155.2	146.6	151.4	152.2	153.3	154.5	155.2	156.0	157.8	159.8
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	153.8	157.2	160.1	163.7	165.7	157.3	162.9	163.7	164.4	164.7	164.9	167.6	168.9	170.0
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	155.3	159.2	162.1	165.3	167.7	159.3	164.3	165.3	166.2	166.7	166.7	169.6	170.7	171.4
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	137.8	141.2	142.8	144.2	146.8 p	141.5	143.6	144.2	144.9	145.8	146.9	147.6 p	149.3	151.3
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	148.3	149.8	152.7	156.6	160.4	149.5	155.2	156.8	157.8	159.2	160.5	161.5	162.5	164.0
311 and 312	Steel industries	147.5	150.6	152.8	156.6	158.7	150.6	155.2	157.1	157.4	157.8	158.9	159.3	159.6	160.6
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	143.3	147.5	151.0	154.8	158.4 p	147.6	153.6	154.7	156.0	157.2	158.1	159.8 p	161.9	163.3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	143.1	147.7	150.7	154.4	158.2 p	147.6	153.0	154.4	155.9	157.0	157.8	159.7 p	162.0	163.2
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	139.5	145.8	147.2	149.4	152.7	146.0	148.8	149.5	149.9	151.8	152.1	154.3	157.4	159.3
Order IX	Electrical engineering	137.0	139.4	142.9	145.2	148.7	139.2	144.2	145.4	146.1	147.7	148.8	149.6	151.4	153.1
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	151.2	157.0	160.0	165.5	168.6	157.8	164.9	165.6	165.9	166.6	168.3	170.9	173.5	174.3
Order XII	Metal goods industries n.e.s.	146.3	150.5	155.6	159.9	164.2	150.4	157.4	159.8	162.6	163.6	164.1	164.8	166.6	168.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	139.0	143.0	145.5	148.9	151.3	143.0	147.6	148.6	150.4	150.8	151.2	151.8	154.4	155.8
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	133.7	138.4	140.8	144.3	147.9	138.4	143.1	143.9	145.8	147.2	148.1	148.5	150.9	151.6
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	132.5	137.0	139.3	142.9	146.6	137.1	141.6	142.6	144.5	145.9	146.8	147.2	149.5	150.2
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc, industries	157.5	160.1	166.2	170.3	173.3	159.4	169.2	170.4	171.2	172.9	173.1	173.8	177.2	180.1
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	148.3	151.9	155.4	158.3	163.7	152.2	157.5	157.8	159.5	163.5	163.9	163.7	165.1	166.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	141.9	144.4	145.8	148.9	151.3	144.4	147.7	148.9	150.1	150.4	151.4	152.2	154.7	156.7
481 to 484	Paper industries	131.9	132.4	133.5	134.5	138.2	132.4	134.2	134.6	134.7	137.5	138.0	139.0	141.0	141.5

p Provisional

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1978 Feb	1978 Nov	1978 Dec	1979 Jan p	1979 Feb p
II Mining and quarrying					
101 **Coal**	140.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.7
102 **Stone and slate quarrying and mining**	163.3	178.8	179.0	179.3	180.6
Stone quarrying and mining					
Limestone and dolomite	171.1	188.4	188.7	189.1	191.0
Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	156.8	172.7	172.6	173.3	175.1
Coated limestone roadstone	165.8	179.0	179.8	180.1	180.4
Granite	148.9	161.0	161.4	161.5	161.5
Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstone	141.1	156.5	157.4	157.6	157.6
Granite and other chippings	145.1	153.1	154.3	155.3	156.3
Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	153.9	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0
Slate quarrying and mining					
Roofing slates	184.7	204.4	204.4	204.4	207.4 e
103 **Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction**	169.5	180.3	180.6	189.0	195.5
Sand and gravel (uncoated)	193.8	213.9	214.5	215.4	227.0
Sand and gravel (ex-pit or works)	194.7	215.4	215.4	216.7	228.7
Sand and gravel (delivered)	171.3	187.6	187.6	188.3	195.5
Clay, brick, earth, marl and shale					
China clay	141.4	141.4	141.6	158.5	159.1 e
109 **Other mining and quarrying**	173.4	182.4	182.4	183.0	185.0
109/3 **Salt**	189.8	198.9	198.8	198.9	200.7
III Food, drink and tobacco					
231 **Brewing and malting**	145.0	149.3	149.3	149.3	151.3
240 **Tobacco**	156.0	161.2	161.2	161.2	161.2
IV Coal and petroleum products					
261 **Coke ovens and manufactured fuel**					
Foundry coke	140.2	152.5	152.5	152.5	152.5
262 **Mineral oil refining**					
Motor spirit (including duty) [1]	130.9	130.9	130.9	130.0	134.5 e
Gas/diesel oil (including duty) [1]	166.0	166.0	166.0	166.0	171.6 e
Gas oil fuel (including duty) [1]	168.6	168.6	168.6	168.6	175.1 e
Derv (including duty) [1]	160.3	160.3	160.3	160.3	163.9 e
Medium fuel oil (950 seconds including duty) [1]	169.5	169.5	169.5	169.5	175.5 e
V Chemicals and allied industries					
271 **General chemicals**	142.8	149.2	149.7 p	152.9	154.6
271/1 **Inorganic chemicals**	148.5	159.0	158.3	161.6	162.8
Inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of non-metals	129.9	136.5	137.0	139.1	139.8
Metallic oxides, hydroxides, peroxides and other inorganic bases	141.2	161.1	161.1	162.5	164.9
Metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids	152.1	161.3	161.3	162.6	162.8
Soda ash	166.1	177.5	177.5	177.5	177.5
Metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids-other than soda ash	148.3	157.0	157.0	158.6	158.9
271/2 **Organic chemicals**	138.3	143.3	144.5 p	148.6	150.3
Hydrocarbons other than products of coal tar etc	128.0	140.8	142.8 p	149.5	151.4
Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons	152.5	154.9	157.5 p	160.0	160.3
Alcohols, phenols and pheno-alcohols	131.2	131.5	131.8 p	134.2	137.4 e
Nitrogen function compounds	140.2	139.2	139.2	139.3	141.6 e
271/3 **Other chemicals**					
Bleaching materials	167.9	185.5	191.5	192.2	194.0
Plasticisers, mixed or unmixed	127.8	128.9	128.9	128.9	132.5
272 **Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations**					
Pharamaceutical chemicals					
—central nervous system	166.6	172.8	173.1	175.6	178.0 e
Pharmaceutical preparations	148.3	158.0	159.8	160.1	162.8
—central nervous system	163.0	181.8	182.3	182.8	186.9
Anaesthetics	140.4	145.5	146.0	146.0	146.0
Analgesics	153.5	171.1	171.1	171.1	178.2
Psycho analeptics	176.1	182.3	182.3	182.3	182.3
—cardiovascular system	169.5	172.7	172.7	172.7	176.0
Plain hypotensives	170.7	171.1	171.2	171.2	171.2
—respiratory system	165.0	178.8	179.6	179.4	187.2
Cough and cold preparations	169.0	179.0	179.7	179.9	197.7
—alimentary tract and nutrition	135.8	152.4	152.4	152.4	153.3
—dermatologicals	150.9	152.9	152.9	153.9	155.1
—general anti-infectives					
Antibiotics	124.3	127.5	128.3	128.5	130.1
Penicillins	144.3	154.9	154.9	154.9	157.0 e
273 **Toilet preparations**	143.1	151.8	152.2 p	155.5	157.3
—specifically for men	144.1	151.3	151.3	157.3	157.5
After-shave, cologne and pre-shave lotions in alcoholic lotion form	159.0	166.5	166.5	176.2	176.2
—other than specifically for men	143.0	151.9	152.3 p	155.4	157.3
Hair preparations (excl. shampoos)	145.4	159.1	159.2	160.7 e	162.6 e
Talc and dusting powders and bath preparations					
Talc and dusting powders	148.4	159.0	159.0 p	163.6	164.9
Bath oils, cream and liquid essences	134.1	152.8	152.8	153.5	153.5
Make-up preparations	143.4	148.7	148.8	152.6	155.3
Lipsticks and lip glosses inc. lipsalve	143.6	148.8	149.4	151.1	152.6
Face powders	143.7	152.2	152.2	156.3	158.2 e
Liquid and cream facial make-up preparations	142.1	157.0	157.0	159.0	159.3
Eye shadow and mascara	150.5	153.2	153.2	160.9	162.7
Nail preparations	131.1	131.1	131.1	133.3	141.3
Creams and lotions	131.7	138.2	139.1	141.5	147.4
Facial beauty care preparations	128.3	136.9	137.6	140.9	143.5
Cleansing creams, cold creams, lotions and milks, moisturisers, nourishing and night creams	129.1	134.1	134.1	138.2	141.2
General creams and lotions					
Hand creams, lotions and gels	156.5	163.5	166.2	168.6	168.6
Deodorants, anti-perspirants and depilatories	131.0	135.8	135.8	137.9	138.9
Dental toothpaste and powder	145.3	151.4	152.0	153.2	154.8
Soapless shampoos	149.6	160.4	160.4	175.4	175.4
274 **Paint**	140.3	142.1	142.4 p	143.4	145.5
Air drying and stoving finishers, undercoats, primers, surfacers and sealers, varnishes and lacquers					
Building structural and preservative products	140.6	141.3	141.7 p	142.9	144.8
Emulsion paints	138.4	138.6	138.9 p	140.0	141.4
Filling and sealing compounds of all types	126.9	134.5	134.5	134.6	148.0 e
275 **Soap and detergents**	133.7	140.7	142.1 p	142.4	144.1
Fatty acids	133.6	147.2	148.7	145.8	143.3
Soap (excluding scouring preparations)	130.8	135.6	137.5 p	138.4	139.9 e
Toilet soap in tablet form	128.3	132.0	134.5 p	135.4	136.7
Finished synthetic detergents compounded materials primarily for washing purposes	132.0	139.9	141.1	141.7	144.3 e
276 **Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber**	140.8	142.9	143.2 p	145.1	147.9 e
276/1 **Synthetic resins and plastics materials**	140.5	142.6	142.9 p	144.7	147.5 e
Products of condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition	141.1	142.2	142.3	145.9	149.2
Products of polymerisation and copolymerisation	138.8	139.0	139.6 p	141.1	142.9 e
Acrylics	128.9	129.5	131.4	132.5	133.7 e
Polyethylene granules, compounds and powders	133.6	136.2	136.8 p	138.4	140.3 e
Styrene polymers and copolymers	137.1	132.1	132.2 p	133.7	135.5 e
Cellulosics and other plastics and modified natural resins	132.7	141.6	141.6	146.0	150.7
Intermediate forms between the resin and semi-fabricated stages	147.4	148.3	148.3	148.5	148.7
Semi-finished products	142.9	147.7	147.7	149.0	153.8 e
277 **Dyestuffs and pigments**	149.7	161.5	165.0	165.1	165.4
Pigments					
Inorganic pigment colours	159.7	166.2	166.2	166.2	167.6
White lead [2]	154.5	188.7	194.0	207.7	225.0
278 **Fertilisers**	139.6	142.5	143.8	145.2	145.6
279 **Other chemical industries**	141.1	149.3 p	149.7 p	151.9	154.3
279/4 **Formulated pesticides**	140.2	148.0 p	148.3 p	149.5	151.2
Disinfectants	133.4	143.6	146.0	148.1	149.5
Pesticides	149.6	155.2	155.3	156.3	158.5 e
Insecticides (other than seed dressings)	151.2	156.7	156.7	157.5	159.8
Containing organophosphorous compounds	130.6	127.2	127.2	126.7	128.4 e
Preparations for plant control					
Herbicides	139.1	142.6	142.6 p	143.2	144.9 e
279/6 **Surgical bandages, etc**	138.7	148.5	149.0 p	154.5	155.3
Surgical and medicated dressings	141.1	153.8	154.9 p	159.6	159.8
Disposable sanitary goods					
Sanitary towels and tampons	136.6	143.7	143.7	150.0	151.3
279/7 **Photographic chemical materials**	142.2	147.0	147.5 p	149.2	152.6
VI Metal manufacture					
311/2 **Steel**	150.6	158.0	158.1	158.5	158.8
Non-alloy steels	150.5	157.3	157.4	157.8	158.1
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs	160.7	165.0	165.0	165.0	165.0
Heavy rails, sleepers and fishplates, etc	148.6	148.6	148.9	160.1	160.1
Heavy rolled products, 80 mm and over	161.0	161.4	161.4	162.1	163.4
Angles, tees and other sections	156.6	156.9	156.9	158.0	160.2
Girders, beams, joists, columns	163.0	163.2	163.2	163.7	164.6
Rods and bars in coils	143.8	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4
Steel strip (non-alloy)	145.9	158.1	158.1	158.1	158.1
Hot rolled strip (under 600 mm wide)	145.0	156.3	156.3	156.3	156.3
Plates in coils and cut lengths	132.1	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4
Steel sheet (under 3 mm thick)	154.5	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1
Uncoated steel sheet	158.7	167.6	167.6	167.6	167.6
Uncoated steel sheet hot rolled	140.4	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0
Uncoated steel sheet cold reduced	160.6	169.2	169.2	169.2	169.2
Electrical steel sheet	158.7	167.7	167.7	167.7	167.7
Galvanised steel sheet	143.5	147.7	147.7	147.7	147.7
Light sections	143.1	145.1	145.1	145.5	146.2
Tinplate and blackplate	161.2	170.4	171.5	171.5	172.3
Tinplate	161.4	170.6	171.6	171.6	172.4
Blackplate	152.9	161.4	162.4	162.4	162.4
Bright steel bars, non-alloy	156.5	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.6
Forgings (other than drop forgings)	163.4	176.1	176.8	177.1	177.5
Non-alloy steel castings	152.1	169.4	169.8	170.1	170.1
Stainless and heat resisting alloy steels	146.2	153.3	153.4	153.4	153.4
Sheets (under 3 mm thick)					
Stainless steel sheets	154.7	166.9	166.9	166.9	166.9
Stainless steel castings	146.3	162.2	162.3	162.3	162.3
Alloy steels other than stainless and heat resisting	153.6	166.4	166.5	166.5	166.6
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs (excluding tube)	159.7	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.5
Bars and rods other than in coil (excluding bright bars)	149.0	160.4	160.4	160.4	160.8
Plates in coils and cut lengths	124.6	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4
Alloy steel castings	150.0	163.9	164.2	164.4	164.4

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly) *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1978 Feb	1978 Nov	1978 Dec	1979 Jan p	1979 Feb p
	Structural steel	146.4	150.0	150.0	150.2	150.6
	Steel for reinforcement (cut, bent, and delivered)	147.2	158.9	158.9	158.9	158.9
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	141.6	148.3	148.3	148.4	148.7
312	**Steel tubes**	151.7	163.3	163.3 p	163.4	163.5
	Fittings for steel tubes	140.2	151.0	151.0	153.7	155.0
	Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	157.5	171.4	171.4 p	171.4	171.4
313	**Iron castings and pig iron**	147.1	159.2 p	159.6 p	161.0	164.3
313/3 313/4	**Iron castings**	147.5	160.4 p	161.0 p	162.6	164.0
313/3	**Engineering castings**	144.7	154.2	155.3	157.2	158.7
	Vehicle iron castings	140.6	150.7	151.4	154.2	154.2
	Industrial and marine iron castings	148.0	157.0	158.4	159.6	162.2
	Heavy engineering	147.0	157.5	157.5	158.6	163.9
	Light engineering and hydraulic	143.5	157.1	157.3	158.3	160.3
313/4	**Other iron castings**					
	Building and domestic goods	149.7	175.5 p	174.8	175.1	177.9
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	150.7	164.5 p	164.5 p	164.5	164.5
321	**Aluminium and aluminium alloys**					
	Semi-manufactures (excluding castings and forgings)					
	Aluminium plate, sheet, strip, circles and blanks	184.5	180.9	180.6	180.3	180.3 e
	Aluminium extrusions and tubes (bars, rods, sections, etc)	177.0	183.3	186.7	185.6	185.6 e
	Aluminium forgings	171.5	191.5	191.5	191.5	191.5
322	**Copper, brass and other copper alloys**					
	Copper					
	Copper tubes	128.6	150.1	152.2 p	152.2	152.2
	Copper sheet and strip	128.0	142.4	150.3	157.1	164.5
	Brass and other copper alloys					
	—unwrought	115.4	132.5	133.7	138.5	149.4
	—semi-manufactures	118.0	134.6	139.0	141.8	145.3
323	**Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals**					
	Lead and lead alloys					
	—semi-manufactures	158.2	202.7	209.6 p	229.1	239.9
	Nickel [a]	117.6	107.0	105.2	99.4	107.4
	Titanium	155.8	175.0	208.4	212.0	212.0
VII	**Mechanical engineering**					
331	**Agricultural machinery**	159.0	173.1 p	174.8 p	176.3	176.8
	Soil preparation and cultivation machinery	158.8	169.1	169.8	172.1	172.7
	Harvesting, threshing, feed processing etc machinery	160.6	178.2 p	179.3 p	181.2	181.8
	Pick-up balers	161.5	178.3	178.3	180.8	181.4
	Grinding mills and meal mixers (excluding combined mills and mixers)	151.9	164.4	165.5	166.4	168.3 e
	Milking machinery					
	Milking machines, including parts	167.4	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.7
	Elevators and conveyors (excluding tractor mounted hydraulic loaders)	165.3	177.4	182.6	184.0	185.0 e
332	**Metal working machine tools**	152.0	164.9	166.7 p	168.8	169.3
332/1	**Metal cutting machine tools**	153.7	167.3	167.6	170.1	170.5
332/2	**Metal forming machine tools**	148.8	160.8	165.7 p	167.4	168.1
333	**Pumps, valves, compressors and fluid power equipment**	142.7	154.9	156.1 p	158.0	159.6
333/1	**Pumps**	146.6	157.4	157.3 p	159.3	161.0
	Centrifugal pumps	147.7	156.1	156.0 p	158.6	160.0
	Positive displacement pumps	144.0	163.5	163.5	163.5	164.6
	Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps and parts	140.7	149.2	149.2	152.1	160.2
333/2	**Industrial valves**	134.8	147.1	148.2	149.2	150.5
	Valves – ferrous metal	131.7	143.2	144.8	145.3	146.4
	Iron valves	145.5	154.8	160.6	160.8	163.4
	Steel valves	127.1	139.3	139.5	140.1	140.8
	Valves – non-ferrous metal	143.6	158.1	158.1	160.7	162.3
333/3	**Air and gas compressors**	149.9	166.1	166.7	167.3	168.2 e
333/4	**Fluid power equipment**	145.2	157.6	159.7 p	162.6	164.8
	Oil/hydraulic fluid power equipment	145.9	160.0	163.2 p	167.5	168.0
	Pneumatic control fluid power equipment	143.9	153.4	153.4	153.5	158.9
334	**Industrial engines**	159.4	172.0	172.6	180.3	182.8
	Diesel compression internal combustion engines	159.0	172.5	173.0	180.9	183.6
336	**Construction and earth-moving equipment**	160.8	174.5	175.2 p	177.7	178.4
	Excavators, trenchers, ditchers and digging machinery including parts	166.3	181.3	181.3 p	185.8	186.9 e
	Wheeled tractor shovels, crawler tractors, dumpers and other earth-moving equipment	162.5	175.2	176.4	178.0	178.6
	Dumpers and dump trucks	147.0	161.9	161.9	163.4	164.2
	Concrete mixing and placing machinery	145.8	161.4	161.7	167.8	168.9 e
	Crushing, pulverising and screening plant, including parts	151.6	163.6	163.6	165.4	166.2
337	**Mechanical handling equipment**	147.8	159.3	159.5	162.1	164.6
337/2	**Cranes and transporters**	149.0	160.0	160.2	165.2	166.3
337/4	**Lifting and winding devices**	147.8	159.1	160.7	162.9	163.1
337/5	**Powered industrial trucks and tractors**	155.0	166.0	166.2	169.0	175.6
339/1	**Mining machinery**	142.7	154.6 p	155.3 p	157.6	158.7
339/3	**Refrigerating machinery**	158.5	167.6 p	168.2 p	171.3	172.5
339/5	**Scales and weighing machinery (excluding precision balances)**	144.8	154.4	155.2	168.5	169.6
339/6	**Portable power tools**	145.5	157.5	157.5	158.3	158.6
	Portable power tools, non-electric – pneumatic					
	—for civil engineering, mining and quarrying	149.2	168.4	168.4	168.4	169.4 e
	—for general engineering	148.8	167.7	167.7	167.8	168.0
	Portable power tools, electric	144.0	151.1	151.5	152.2	152.5
	—power drills	150.9	156.5	156.6	157.1	157.1
339/7	**Food and drink processing machinery**	138.0	158.3 p	158.9 p	168.1	168.7
339/9	**Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery**	153.2	166.5	167.3 p	168.6	170.0
VIII	**Instrument engineering**					
352	**Clocks, watches and time recorders**	150.7	157.4	157.8 p	162.3 e	164.4 e
	Clocks	154.3	163.7	164.2 p	169.9 e	172.2 e
354	**Scientific and industrial instruments and systems**	143.8	148.9	151.7	155.0	156.6
354/2	**Other scientific and industrial instruments and systems (non-optical)**					
	Analytical instruments	143.0	145.6	152.8	155.2	156.9 e
	Spectrophotometers and absorptiometers	132.7	136.7	136.7	138.5	140.1 e
	Electrical measuring, testing and controlling instruments and apparatus	137.8	142.7	142.7	149.9	150.7
IX	**Electrical engineering**					
365	**Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment**	128.2	133.9 p	134.0 p	134.2	134.9
365/1	**Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes**	142.2	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.5
	Gramophone records	143.7	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.8
	—33⅓ rpm	144.9	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
	—45 rpm	138.6	156.8	156.8	156.8	159.6
	Pre-recorded tapes (other than video)	134.8	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.3
365/2	**Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment, other than gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes**	124.0	125.5 p	125.7 p	126.0	126.8
	Domestic television receivers	126.1	128.4 p	128.5 p	128.5	129.4
	—monochrome	126.9	127.5	128.6	128.6	128.6
	—colour	126.1	128.5 p	128.5 p	128.5	129.5
	Stereo audio systems, incorporating turntable/amplifier	112.2	112.3 p	112.5 p	113.0	113.4
368	**Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use**	149.6	160.1	160.6	161.2	162.1
	Domestic electric cooking apparatus	150.5	164.9	164.9	165.2	166.2
	Domestic electric flat irons	142.2	155.3	155.3	155.3	155.3
	Domestic electric heating apparatus	155.6	165.7	167.1	168.0	168.7
	Domestic space heating apparatus	162.2	171.8	171.8	171.8	173.0
	Electric water heaters	150.8	167.3	171.9	172.4	172.4
	Vacuum cleaners	153.3	161.5	163.1	164.0	165.2
	Domestic refrigerators and freezers	141.9	146.7	148.1	148.4	148.4
	Miscellaneous domestic electric appliances (includes food and drink mixers, hair dryers and dry shavers)	148.9	159.2	159.2	159.2	160.8 e
369/4	**Electric lamp bulbs and tubes**	146.8	163.4	165.1	165.1	165.1
	Fluorescent tubular lamps	144.5	165.6	167.3	167.3	167.3
	Electric lamp bulbs, filament type —exceeding 28 volts	149.2	163.2	165.6	165.6	165.6
XI	**Vehicles**					
380	**Wheeled tractors, complete**	174.2	186.0	188.2	195.3	195.4
381	**Motor vehicles**	158.0	168.7	171.4	174.1	174.8
	Passenger cars	162.3	170.6	174.3	177.3	178.1
	Passenger cars [a]	162.3	170.6	174.3	177.3	178.1
	Commercial and public service vehicles	158.9	172.4	175.1	178.2	178.3
	Commercial vehicles	160.3	172.3	174.8	178.4	178.5
	Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons gvw	167.4	178.3	181.6	186.3	186.5
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons gvw	158.1	170.9	173.1	176.2	176.3
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons gvw	154.5	166.4	168.5	171.2	171.3
	Public service vehicles	155.9	172.8	175.8	177.8	177.9
XII	**Metal goods not elsewhere specified**					
390	**Engineers small tools and gauges**	165.0	179.9	181.4 p	182.3	183.7
	Engineers cutting tools	164.8	179.7	182.6 p	183.2	184.0
	Diamond tipped tools and diamond dies	155.5	201.8	201.9	211.8	226.4
	Saws					
	Hacksaw blades	186.0	201.8	201.8	201.8	203.2
	Milling cutters	148.3	154.4	163.4	163.4	163.4
391	**Hand tools and implements**	160.2	170.1	173.4	175.8	176.6
	Agricultural, horticultural and foresters hand tools	173.1	181.2	187.4	188.0	188.5
	Hand saws and hand saw blades	178.0	193.3	204.9	204.9	204.9
	Hand tools and implements excluding agricultural and foresters hand tools and saws and saw blades	156.8	167.3	169.7	173.0	174.1
	Pliers, pincers and nippers, etc	182.1	193.7	193.7	196.9	196.9
	Spanners and wrenches	160.3	169.0	173.6	175.7	176.7
	Planes, hammers, cold chisels etc, screwdrivers, wood chisels and gouges	155.7	172.5	174.7	178.4	179.4
	Measuring and marking out tools	146.1	155.4	155.4	155.4	155.4
392	**Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc**	148.0	162.0	163.0	164.7	165.7
	Finished cutlery suitable for domestic or personal use	151.8	156.1	157.7	167.5	171.0
	Scissors and tailors' shears (including pinking shears)	155.2	157.5	164.5	168.0	169.7
393	**Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc**	160.9	172.5	172.5	173.8	175.0
	Precision standard bolts etc, of high tensile steel	147.0	152.5	152.5	153.8	155.0

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly) *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1978 Feb	1978 Nov	1978 Dec	1979 Jan p	1979 Feb p
394 **Wire and wire manufactures**	145.1	156.2	156.9	158.7	161.5
Iron and steel wire	148.9	158.3	158.4	159.3	159.8
Single drawn wire other than alloy and high carbon steel	148.7	160.7	160.9	160.9	160.9
Wire ropes (excluding insulated electric wire and cable)	144.5	150.8	150.8	155.8	157.9
Iron and steel woven wire, cloth gauze fabric etc, (excluding netting and fencing) of square or rectangular mesh	158.3	159.4	159.4	159.4	159.4
—stainless steel	149.7	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.3
—other than stainless steel	162.7	164.1	164.1	164.1	164.1
Other wire manufactures, ie grille netting, fencing reinforcement fabric etc	145.1	157.3	157.3	£158.2	
Wire of copper, brass and other copper alloys					
Woven wire cloth, gauze fabric, etc, of copper and brass, etc	150.3	150.9	151.8	151.8	151.8
Reinforcement fabrics	138.9	150.3	150.3	150.3	151.4
Chain link fencing	155.4	170.0	170.0	171.4	172.6
399 **Metal industries not elsewhere specified**	148.3	162.3	162.8 p	164.1	165.1
399/1 **Metal furniture**	141.2	156.7	156.9	158.1	158.4
Office metal furniture	149.3	165.5	165.5	167.6	167.6
Filing cabinets and other filing containers	157.3	171.9	172.1	172.1	172.1
399/2 **Metal windows and door frames**	163.0	175.2	175.3	176.6	177.5
399/6 **Domestic hollow ware**	153.9	163.0	163.6	167.4	168.1
Cookware	157.5	168.4	168.4	171.3	172.3
399/7 **Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow ware**	148.4	162.4	162.4	162.6	162.6
Steel drums	150.7	165.0	165.6	165.8	165.8
399/8 **Needles, pins, fishhooks and other metal smallwares**	159.0	180.0	181.6	181.9	184.6
399/9 **Domestic gas appliances**	157.2	167.5	169.9	171.3	171.7
Gas cookers	157.0	166.7	169.5	170.8	170.8
Gas fires and space heaters	158.2	168.9	171.6	171.8	172.8
Water heaters and other domestic gas apparatus (excl. refrigerators and meters)	155.8	168.7	168.7	172.5	173.2
399/12 **Miscellaneous metal goods**					
Sanitary ware and plumbing fixtures and fittings	148.9	164.4	165.0	166.9	168.8
Fire extinguishers (hand operated chemical type only)	134.4	145.5	150.5	151.5	151.6
Catering equipment	151.2	163.6	164.9	166.2	166.9
Plumbers brassware	148.9	160.4	161.3 p	163.1	164.7

XIII Textiles

411 **Man-made fibres production**	126.5	129.1	129.1	130.1	131.0 e
Man-made fibres – continuous filament yarn	135.7	139.4	139.4	140.9 e	141.9 e
412 **Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems**					
Single yarns spun on the cotton and flax systems	138.1	150.2	151.7	153.8	155.1 e,
Man-made continuous filament yarns, textured, bulked or crimped – synthetic fibres	119.4	130.2	131.0	132.7 e	133.6 e
Finished thread for sewing, embroidery, etc	166.8	180.6	180.6	181.1	181.1
—of man-made fibres	140.0	150.6	150.6	151.2	151.2
413 **Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres**	134.4	139.3	141.1	144.4	145.3
Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	139.7	147.7	148.4	149.2	149.8
Cloth wholly of man-made continuous filament yarn on the loomstate	128.9	134.3	136.3	139.0	139.6
Man-made fibre tyre cord and tyre fabric	134.9	133.0	133.0	141.9	141.9
Woven linen	162.4	172.1	172.1	172.8	177.0
Woven fabric of glass fibre	162.4	164.5	164.5	173.3	173.3
414 **Woollen and worsted products**	150.3	158.3	158.9 p	159.9	161.0
414/1 **Wool sorting, cleaning, etc and combing and top making**					
Wool tops [2]	155.1	160.2	160.3	159.6	160.5 e
414/2 **Yarns spun on the worsted and semi-worsted systems**	144.1	150.9	154.4	155.7	157.3
Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	151.5	155.9	159.2	160.6	162.1 e
Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	133.0	137.6	140.2	140.9	141.3
414/3 **Woven worsted fabrics**	144.6	150.0	150.0	150.6	150.8
414/4 **Wool rag** [2]	161.0	163.8	164.5	165.8	167.0 e
414/5 **Woollen spinning and weaving**					
Woven woollen fabrics (other than blankets)	156.0	166.7	166.7 p	166.8	167.1
Woven woollen fabrics (other than blankets) containing 50 per cent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair	160.5	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.7
Spinning and weaving of jute and other yarns on the jute system	134.5	143.0	142.8	142.8	143.2
Spun yarns of jute and man-made fibres	137.4	151.5	151.5	151.5	151.5
Woven cloths of jute and man-made fibres	130.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.5
Woven cloths of polypropylene on the jute system	134.3	139.4	139.0	139.0	139.7
Rope, twine and net	123.7	128.4	128.4	128.7	128.8
Cordage, cables, ropes and twine of textile materials (excl. agricultural twines)	122.9	129.5	129.5	129.8	129.8
417 **Hosiery and other knitted goods**					
Socks and stockings	129.8	137.9	139.1 p	141.0	143.0
Women's socks and stockings	121.4	129.8	130.2 p	131.5	133.1
419 **Carpets and rugs**	146.6	154.3	154.4	156.5	160.2
Woven carpets and carpet type rugs —faced with yarn containing at least 50 per cent but less than 100 per cent by weight of wool	160.9	167.8	168.2	171.5	176.5
Rugs including pile fabric, deep pile knitted	162.1	170.4	171.0	175.3	179.3
421 **Narrow fabrics**	149.6	159.1	159.1	159.4	165.4
Petershams, galloons and ribbons	154.0	157.5	157.5	162.5	170.9
422 **Made-up textiles**					
422/1 **Household textiles and handkerchiefs**	138.2	145.6	147.9 p	148.9	149.6
Hand and bath towels	149.4	153.9	154.4 p	156.3	157.4 e
429 **Other textile industries**	160.4	167.3	168.2	175.1	176.1
429/1 **Asbestos manufactures**	167.3	173.3	173.6	184.0	185.0 e
429/2 **Miscellaneous textile industries**					
Mechanically bonded fibre-needled fabrics	153.6	167.0	168.2	168.9	169.9

XIV Leather goods and fur

431/1 **Leather**					
Finished leather – for footwear	133.2	141.5 p	145.0 p	150.0 e	155.0 e
432 **Leather goods**	144.7	152.4	152.8	163.3	166.1

XV Clothing and footwear

441 **Weatherproof outerwear**	132.0	143.6 p	143.6 p	145.4	146.2
Raincoats (excl. those of infants)					
Raincoats other than of plastics material	131.2	139.0	139.0 p	141.8	142.3
Weather protective industrial clothing of PVC coated materials	147.3	154.2	154.2 p	154.2	161.3
442 **Men's and boys' tailored outerwear**	131.9	144.1	145.0 p	145.3	145.6
Men's and boys' suits	136.8	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7
Men's trousers (sold separately)	123.5	132.3	134.5	134.5	134.5
444 **Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc**	147.2	151.4 p	151.9 p	155.5	156.5
444/2 **Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear**	137.0	140.4 p	141.5 p	146.0	147.0
449 **Corsets, gloves and miscellaneous dress industries**	141.5	152.7 p	152.7 p	158.9	161.0
449/1 Corsets	133.1	139.0 p	139.0 p	145.2	149.6
Brassieres	153.0	164.3 p	164.3 p	175.6	176.6
449/3 **Umbrellas and walking sticks**	134.2	142.0	142.0 p	144.4 e	145.3 e
450 **Footwear**	143.3	153.2	153.4	156.2	156.8
Outdoor footwear	143.9	154.4	154.4	157.2	157.6
Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	151.4	163.7	163.8	167.4	168.0
Men's boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	154.5	162.1	162.1	166.4	167.6
Women's boots and shoes – with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	152.1	167.4	167.4	171.8	171.9
Slippers, houseshoes and ballet shoes					
Women's slippers, houseshoes and ballet shoes	142.4	149.1	149.1	152.7	153.5

XVI Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc

461 **Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods**	158.0	169.6	170.1 p	171.7	173.3
461/1 **Refractory goods**	166.3	171.9	171.9	174.2	175.5
Refractory bricks and shapes	167.9	174.0	174.0	174.6	175.6
Firebricks and shapes	151.9	159.5	159.5	161.6	161.7
461/2 **Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods**	151.1	167.2	167.7 p	168.7	170.4
Common, facing and engineering bricks	150.6	167.9	168.3 p	168.4	169.6
Common bricks	145.5	167.7	168.4	168.4	168.4
—Non-fletton (ex-works)	148.1	173.3	174.5	174.5	174.5
—Fletton (delivered)	142.2	160.7	160.7	160.7	160.7
Facing bricks	155.3	168.9	169.0 p	160.2	171.3
—Non-fletton (ex-works)	162.4	175.0	175.3 p	175.6	178.8
—Fletton (delivered)	142.0	157.4	157.4	157.4	157.4
Engineering bricks (ex-works)	148.0	164.2	164.7 p	164.9	166.0
Engineering bricks (delivered)	154.0	164.5	164.7	169.3	169.3
Clay roofing tiles – (ex-works)	146.5	159.6	162.6	173.7	173.7
Unglazed floor quarry tiles – (ex-works)	157.5	166.7	170.2	176.3	176.3
462 **Pottery**	145.7	157.7	159.2	160.8	164.4
462/1 **Electric ware incl. insulators and insulator fittings wholly or mainly of ceramic material**	144.0	156.6	157.4	158.5	159.9
462/2 **Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles**	146.2	156.3	160.1	162.5	162.5
Tiles, excl. pre-cast concrete tiles	131.0	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2
Vitreous china sanitary ware	166.1	170.7	179.5	185.0	185.0
463 **Glass**	154.4	165.9	165.2	166.6	167.5
463/1 **Glass other than containers and vacuum ware**	153.3	163.7	164.1	165.4	167.2
Flat glass	157.6	167.4	167.4	167.4	169.2
Domestic and ornamental glassware	154.2	163.6	166.1	171.9	172.9
—Hand gathered	153.1	159.4	159.4	165.4	167.6
—Mechanically gathered	154.7	165.3	168.8	174.4	175.0
Laboratory hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware and balls, tubing and rods	147.9	161.0	161.0	163.1	164.8
Glazing sheet and plate glass	159.5	169.0	169.0	169.0	171.0 e
463/2 **Glass containers and vacuum ware**					
Glass containers	155.7	168.5	166.5	167.8	167.8
non-tubular for all products excl. wines, spirits, beer and cider	154.8	168.3	168.3	170.3	170.3
464 **Cement**					
Calcareous cement (other than clinker) delivered in bulk	154.0	169.2	169.2	173.7	183.0
Cement in bags	154.6	170.0	170.0	175.2	186.1
469/1 **Abrasives**	154.7	172.2	172.2	172.6	174.0

Table 3 **Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly)** *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1978 Feb	1978 Nov	1978 Dec	1979 Jan p	1979 Feb p
Abrasive wheels (disc wheels, segment sharpening stones and other forms of bonded abrasives incl diamond)	154.5	175.3	175.3	175.9	176.9
Coated abrasives – abrasive paper and cloth	155.2	166.5	166.5	166.5	168.5 e
469/2 **Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products**	161.3	175.0	176.0	180.0	182.2
Plasterboards	138.2	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1
Precast concrete goods	155.4	167.7	169.7	170.0	172.3
Concrete blocks, bricks, kerbs and edgings					
Flagstones	145.6	165.4	168.4	169.4	178.7
Kerbs and edgings	135.5	155.8	158.0	158.9	168.9
Precast concrete building blocks – delivered	152.9	171.7	173.0	174.7	179.3
Precast concrete pipes to BS556 – delivered	173.6	176.4	176.5	176.5	176.4
Roofing tiles and fittings and concrete/terrazzo floor and wall tiles	148.6	157.0	157.0	157.0	158.6
Asbestos cement goods	184.7	212.1	212.1	212.1	212.1
Bituminous and flax felts	145.7	157.4	157.4	157.4	159.3 e
Insulating materials for thermal and acoustic purposes n.e.s.	151.6	162.7	162.7	163.5	170.2
Quicklime	164.2	184.9	184.9	188.1 e	190.3 e
Plaster (gypsum)	138.5	147.7	147.7	147.7	147.7
XVII Timber, furniture, etc					
471/1 **Timber, sawmilling etc**					
Homegrown sawn hardwood	154.7	171.7	178.1	181.9	182.4
Hardwood flooring blocks and mosaic flooring	138.8	142.9	143.9	146.2	147.5 e
471/2 **Builders' woodwork**	149.0	158.3	158.8 p	160.2	160.3
Door sets, leaves and frames and window frames	155.7	158.9	159.0	160.5	160.5
Door leaves	155.8	160.3	160.3	161.0	161.0
Window frames	155.8	157.5	157.6	159.9	159.9
Timber structures and structural components	141.0	158.5	159.6 p	159.7	160.0
472 **Furniture and upholstery**	141.5	148.8	149.9	153.3	156.3
Domestic upholstered furniture	135.9	144.3	145.8	148.8	150.8
Domestic wooden furniture	145.7	153.3	154.4	157.4	161.3
Bedroom furniture, excl. built-in	140.0	148.5	150.6	153.5	154.4
Kitchen furniture (excl. built-in) other than tables and seating	146.1	158.1	163.3	166.6	170.6
Dining/living room furniture, excluding built-in	145.5	159.2	165.4	166.0	168.4
Seating	147.3	155.2	155.2	159.2	162.8
Occasional furniture for dining/living room	144.5	153.0	153.0	155.6	156.7 e
473 **Bedding and soft furnishings**	142.2	150.4	150.4	155.2	156.1 e
Fully finished mattresses	152.1	163.0	163.4	166.2	173.2
Bolsters and pillows (covered)	189.8	192.3	192.3	196.6	197.4
XVIII Paper, printing and publishing					
481 **Paper and board**	130.6	134.2	134.3	136.2	137.7
Printing and writing paper and all boards for printing (excl. newsprint)	131.3	136.2	136.2	137.3	138.0
Wrapping paper	120.5	125.6	127.2	127.2	127.8
All tissue stocks	128.2	128.3	128.3	130.8	130.8
Industrial and special purpose paper	127.2	128.1	128.1	130.8	132.0
Packaging boards	138.1	141.7	141.7	142.7	148.5
Industrial and special purpose boards	136.1	139.8	139.8	140.1	140.6
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	131.9	140.2	140.8	142.1	142.6
482/1 **Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases**	135.5	143.6	143.9	144.7	145.2
Cartons	146.0	153.5	154.2	156.1	157.2
Fibre-board packing cases	126.1	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4
—Solid	132.7	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2
—Corrugated	125.6	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7
482/2 **Miscellaneous packaging products of paper and film**	123.7	132.4	133.6	136.3	136.6
Paper bags	100.8	110.1	111.9	112.3	112.6
Paper sacks	125.6	140.1	140.1	140.1	140.1
483 **Manufactured stationery**	140.3	148.3	149.8	154.1	154.6
Commercial envelopes	128.9	133.5	133.5	145.4	145.4
Business forms	140.2	146.8	147.2	147.7	148.7
Continuous stationery	130.8	137.3	137.3	137.9	137.9
Stationery and scholastic books and ruled paper	142.1	157.2	164.4	168.1	168.1
Loose leaf supplies	136.7	153.3	153.3	154.8	156.3
Filing supplies	136.5	143.0	151.3	152.0	152.0
484 **Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified**	135.7	137.8	140.3	141.2	141.4
484/2 **Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board**					
Toilet paper	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0
Household and sanitary tissue products	137.9	137.9	137.9	139.7	139.8
Handkerchiefs and facial tissues	139.5	139.5	139.5	139.5	139.5
Kitchen rolls and towels	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0
XIX Other manufacturing industries					
491 **Rubber manufactures**	149.7	158.3	159.1	160.5	161.9
491/1 **Tyres and tubes**	146.1	152.3	152.6	152.9	155.0 e
New tyre covers	146.4	151.6	151.9	152.2	154.5 e
—cross-ply, car and van	149.0	149.5	149.5	149.5	152.8 e
—radial ply, car and van	147.1	151.3	151.8	152.4	154.4 e
—commercial vehicles	145.4	151.7	152.1	152.2	154.5 e
tractors, earthmovers and land/road	144.8	153.9	153.9	153.9	155.7 e
491/2 **Other rubber goods**					
Belting (of rubber or plastics)	150.1	163.1	163.9	168.1	168.8
Conveyor and elevator belting	152.4	166.6	167.7	173.4	174.1
Belting other than conveyor and elevator belting					
Transmission belting	143.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	154.6
Miscellaneous rubber products					
Cellular products of rubber	134.3	142.3	142.3	151.0	151.2
492 **Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth etc**	134.5	138.9	140.3	140.3	140.9
493 **Brushes and brooms**	145.2	154.7	154.7	160.8	161.8
Decorating brushes and rollers	141.2	150.6	150.6	157.3	158.4
Toilet brushes	147.6	157.4	157.5	165.5	167.8 e
494 **Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment**	147.3	151.7	152.5	159.1	163.6
494/1 **Toys and games**	144.9	147.2	147.2	155.2	160.9
Wheeled toys	144.8	150.5	150.5	151.6	159.9
Dolls and soft toys	150.7	156.6	156.6	165.0	166.0 e
Other metal toys	145.9	146.4	146.4	152.9	165.4 e
—mechanical, including train sets	139.8	141.6	141.6	157.1	157.1
—die-cast toys	146.9	147.2	147.2	152.2	166.8 e
Other plastic toys	137.5	139.3	139.3	144.7	145.9
Indoor table games	141.7	143.7	143.7	157.2	157.7
494/3 **Sports equipment**	156.8	167.7	170.2	174.1 e	176.1 e
495 **Miscellaneous stationers' goods**	137.3	144.6	144.6	145.2	145.3
495/1 **Pens and pencils**	145.9	155.4	155.4	157.2	157.5
Ballpoint pens	148.0	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.7
Fountain pens, stylos and markers	146.3	149.4	149.4	155.0	155.9
Fountain pens with stainless steel nibs	146.6	155.0	155.0	161.2	162.7 e
496 **Plastics products**					
Building materials of plastics	151.2	159.1	161.3	162.1	163.8
Pipes and fittings of plastics	157.8	164.3	168.1	168.6	169.6
Rainwater pipes and fittings of plastics	157.8	164.6	164.6	167.0	168.6
Packaging products and transit containers of plastics	143.9	146.9	146.9	151.2	152.6
Other plastics products					
Haberdashery of plastics (including slide and zip fasteners)	138.2	150.6	150.6	150.5	151.5
499/1 **Musical instruments**					
Pianos	153.9	155.8	155.8	157.4	161.5
Other indices					
312, 361/2, 362, 369/5 Part Electrical installation materials, domestic	139.9	153.4	154.3 p	155.2	158.6
338, 399/1, 399/3, 472 Part Office equipment and machinery (excluding computers and calculators)	139.4	151.2	151.5	154.1	154.9
399/1, 472 Part Office furniture	142.4	154.5	154.5	157.5	158.3
Special indices [4]					
Granite and limestone roadstone	156.3	171.0	171.5	171.9	172.6
Petroleum products	152.3	152.3	152.3	152.3	157.4
Steel sheets	155.9	164.3	164.3	164.3	164.3
Steel sheet piling	162.6	163.0	163.0	168.8	179.4
Finished stainless steels	143.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1
Finished steels (other than sheets tinplate, tubes, forgings and castings)	146.2	151.9	151.9	152.4	152.7
Steel castings	150.5	166.6	166.9	167.1	167.1
Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	162.2	169.6	169.6	169.6	169.6
Malleable iron castings	155.2	168.4	168.4 p	171.0	171.2
Wrought aluminium	172.7	180.2	180.9	180.9	180.9
Brass ingots	116.9	129.4	129.8	133.5	143.5
Industrial pumps	146.9	157.8	157.7 p	159.7	161.1
Primary and secondary batteries	160.1	164.5	170.1	173.6	177.3
Door sets, leaves and frames	155.7	160.2	160.2	161.1	161.1
Domestic furniture	142.6	150.4	151.7	154.7	158.0
Divan sets	147.2	159.0	159.0	165.3	170.6

[1] Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons (motor spirit 1000 gallons) exclusive of rebate.
[2] Source of price information: trade publications.
[3] Inclusive of VAT and car tax.
[4] These indices are specially constructed outside the normal wholesale price index structure. Their continued publication is a temporary measure to enable extant VOP contracts to be completed.
p Provisional. c Corrected. r Revised. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision.

Addendum to table 3. Confirmation of figures previously published as provisional

SIC		1978 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
332	Metal working machine tools	—	—	—	—	160.0	161.7
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	—	—	—	—	173.1	174.2
	Excavators, trenchers, ditchers and digging machinery including parts	—	—	—	—	180.9	181.2
339/1	Mining machinery	145.6	145.8	146.9	—	—	—
339/9	Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery	—	—	157.8	159.6	161.5	164.9

Table 4 Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1975 = 100

	1978			1979	
	Feb	Nov	Dec	Jan p	Feb p
Hides, skins and fur skins undressed					
Hides and skins, imported	210.6	307.5	323.2	349.9	391.5
Hides	206.3	301.7	317.3	344.9	383.8
Wet	206.2	305.0	320.0	349.7	388.6
Dry	208.2	252.2	276.6	272.7	311.2
Calf skins	266.2	383.2	400.6	415.4	492.1
Hides and skins, UK origin	229.9	317.4	329.7	355.1	410.9
Hides and skins, UK origin and imported	215.6	308.8	322.4	348.5	397.2
Oilseeds, oilnuts and oil kernels	124.7	146.6	147.3	151.2	155.1
Groundnuts, African, cif Europe [1]	144.0	165.2	158.7	159.6	156.2
Copra, Philippine, cif Europe [1]	177.3	253.1	259.2	289.0	297.8
Palm nuts and kernels, Nigerian, cif Europe [1]	169.2	236.8	233.4	249.7	258.6
Soya beans, US No. 2 grade, cif UK [1]	122.0	139.4	140.2	142.4	147.2
Linseed, Canadian No. 1, cif UK [1]	73.7	83.2	91.1	94.1	91.0
Animal oils and fats					
Herring oil [1]	137.8	138.3	133.6	129.0	132.0
Fixed vegetable oils and fats					
Cottonseed oil, washed [1]	93.6	124.4	121.4	118.0	129.8
Groundnut oil, London, spot price [1]	142.3	176.8	202.9	238.7	238.7
Olive oil, Spanish edible, max. 1% ffa [1]	112.6	117.1	117.1	118.9	119.8
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull [1]	58.4	74.6	75.5	83.2	100.9
Palm oil, crude, London, spot price [1]	143.8	165.0	159.4	161.7	174.0
Coconut oil, cif Europe [1]	159.7	240.0	249.9	224.7	224.7
Castor oil, Brazilian No. 1 grade [1]	188.7	154.2	147.9	151.7	151.7
Crude rubber					
Natural rubber smoked sheet [1]	148.4	195.9	185.9	178.4	197.8
Wood, lumber and cork					
Softwood (delivered to consumers)	146.1	151.8	152.6	155.1	157.2 e
Hardwood (ex yard or wharf)	161.4	177.3	180.2	184.6	189.6
Keruing	123.7	158.3	165.3	169.5	170.5
Ramin	144.5	180.7	192.2	208.3	220.2
Utile	195.0	206.2	210.2	212.0	212.7
Meranti	132.6	154.2	159.7	163.5	159.4
Wood and cork manufactures					
Plywood and blockboard (delivered to consumers	146.2	155.8	156.5	157.7	161.4 e
Pulp and paper					
Woodpulp	87.4	98.3	97.2	103.2	103.3

	1978			1979	
	Feb	Nov	Dec	Jan p	Feb p
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof					
Paper and paperboard	126.1	130.3	131.4	135.1	135.1
Newsprint paper	147.4	147.4	147.4	159.9	159.9
Textile fibres					
Raw wool, greasy or fleece washed, imported	141.1	150.6	149.7	147.7	154.3
Merino	130.2	132.9	133.2	131.4	136.2
Crossbred	154.6	172.5	170.3	168.0	176.8
Raw wool, UK origin	191.7	195.0	194.1	196.5	203.4
Raw wool, UK origin and imported	151.2	159.4	158.6	157.4	164.1
Raw cotton [1]	145.3	170.1	169.2	162.4	161.8
Raw jute [1]	131.8	118.2	123.4	122.8	118.7
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals					
Natural phosphates	73.2	73.0	73.0	73.6	78.0
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec [1]	140.2	131.4	129.5	141.2	141.2
Steatite talc [1]	138.0	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap					
Bauxite, min. 86% Al_2O_3 [1]	160.1	160.1	160.1	170.5	170.5
Manganese ore, 48-50% Mn grade max. 0.1%P, cif Europe [1]	121.0	109.4	109.3	107.0	107.3
Chrome ore [1]	114.4	113.1	112.9	110.5	110.9
Tungsten ore, min. 65%, cif Europe [1]	189.8	179.4	174.1	159.1	150.7
Titanium ore [1]	102.2	108.1	107.2	105.4	104.9
Non-ferrous metals					
Silver, refined and partly refined [1]	127.7	149.7	149.4	154.1	183.1
Copper, LME settlement price [1]	112.4	134.0	138.1	147.7	174.1
Nickel, free market price [1]	102.2	108.1	107.2	105.4	104.9
Lead, LME settlement price [1]	161.0	218.4	230.4	265.7	282.0
Zinc, producers' price [1]	80.5	100.3	99.4	99.8	106.2
Zinc, LME settlement price [1]	73.3	104.3	103.4	107.2	118.6
Tin ingot, min. 99.75% LME settlement price [1]	202.8	246.6	230.8	222.8	235.5
Magnesium [1]	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7
Bismuth [1]	73.8	73.0	72.9	71.3	71.6
Petroleum and petroleum products					
Crude oil [2]	138.0	131.8	134.4	132.9	132.9 e
Chemical elements and compounds					
Mercury, min: 99.99%, cif Europe [1]	116.4	118.8	129.0	163.7	186.9

[1] Source of information: trade publications. [2] Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision.

Table 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices [1]

1970 = 100

	Primary commodities						Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals [2]		
	Total			Agricultural non-food								
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1974 1st qtr	303	318	274	232	244	209	160	168	144	284	298	256
2nd qtr	304	304	263	229	229	198	183	183	159	288	287	249
3rd qtr	309	315	274	221	225	196	142	145	126	287	292	254
4th qtr	320	330	284	212	213	186	126	130	111	294	303	258
1975 1st qtr	312	313	261	201	202	168	124	124	101	287	287	240
2nd qtr	299	309	250	198	204	166	121	125	101	275	284	230
3rd qtr	295	333	261	196	220	173	118	133	105	271	306	240
4th qtr	301	354	271	191	224	172	116	136	104	276	324	249
1976 1st qtr	306	368	279	202	243	184	120	144	109	281	338	256
2nd qtr	310	412	289	212	282	198	135	179	126	286	381	267
3rd qtr	314	427	291	227	308	211	140	190	130	291	395	270
4th qtr	316	459	290	232	337	213	131	190	120	291	423	267
1977 1st qtr	341	478	311	241	338	220	142	199	130	314	440	286
2nd qtr	350	489	316	249	348	224	143	200	129	322	450	289
3rd qtr	339	469	302	227	314	202	138	191	123	312	432	278
4th qtr	338	447	292	221	292	191	141	187	122	312	412	269
1978 1st qtr	347	432	287	229	285	189	140	174	116	319	397	264
2nd qtr	347	454	283	242	316	198	141	184	115	319	417	261
3rd qtr [3]	350	435	272	250	311	194	152	189	118	323	402	251
4th qtr [4]	*360*	*436*	*270*	*265*	*320*	*198*	*163*	*198*	*122*	*334*	*404*	*250*
January [4]	*372*	*446*	*279*	*272*	*326*	*204*	*172*	*206*	*129*	*346*	*414*	*259*
February [4]	*372*	*446*	*280*	*282*	*338*	*213*	*191*	*229*	*144*	*348*	*417*	*262*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. [2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN. [3] Provisional. [4] Projections by Department of Industry.

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Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB

Cinema admissions and takings in November

During November, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.75 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £2.54 million. The comparable figures for November 1977 were 2.01 million and £1.70 million.

Increase in film-levy limit

The 'Eady' levy limit that may be collected from cinemas in the year beginning 1 April is raised from £7 million to £12 million. The increase is effected by the Cinematograph Films (Limits of Levy) Order 1979 laid before parliament.

The recent boom in cinema attendances and increases in ticket prices mean that the present upper limt – raised to £7 million in 1975 – is likely to be exceeded this year.

The government is considering the future of the levy. The Department of Trade has joined with film industry bodies in financing an inquiry by an independent firm of accountants into the ability of cinemas to pay levy. The accountants' report is expected in the spring. Cinematograph Films Council is preparing a recommendation on the levy and the interim action committee on the film industry is also expected to make a report on the subject.

When sufficient evidence is available the government will decide whether to change the basis upon which the levy is collected and distributed. The proposed raising of the upper limit to £12 million is therefore an interim measure during the investigations and it does not prejudge any decisions about the future of the levy.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 9 March 1979.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Call Out	BR/E 39952/10/3/84	24	6 March	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Pacesetter Productions Ltd
Movietone News 2596	BR/E 39837/10/3/84	8	9 March	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
FOREIGN					
Death Collector	F 39953	82	7 March	ITC Film Distributors Ltd	First American Films California
Mean Dog Blues	F 39954	92	7 March	ITC Film Distributors Ltd	AIP California
Our Winning Season	F 39955	92	7 March	ITC Film Distributors Ltd	AIP California
Brass Target	F 39956	111	9 March	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	MGM Inc, California

CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER

The registration number of the film 'The Waterloo Bridge Handicap' registered on 13 February 1979 has been corrected to BR/E 39932/18/2/84.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

The playing time of the film 'British Hustle' (BR/E 39897/21/1/84) registered on 17 January 1979 has been amended to 35 minutes.

The playing time of the film 'Adventures of a Private Eye' BR/E 39055/20/3/82 registered on 16 March 1977 has been amended to 78 minutes.

The registration number of the film 'Pardon Mon Affaire Too' registered on 19 October 1978 has been amended to EC/39786/22/10/83 and the maker's name to Production de la Gueville and Gaumont International Paris.

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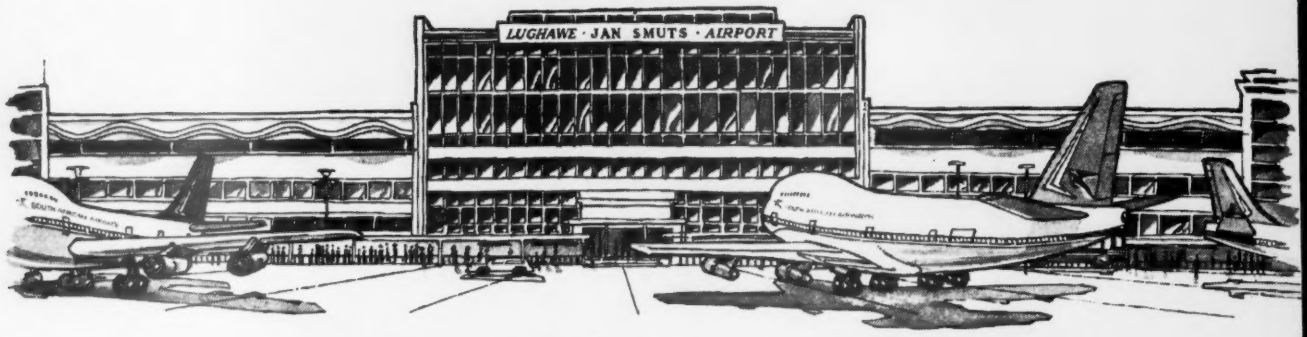

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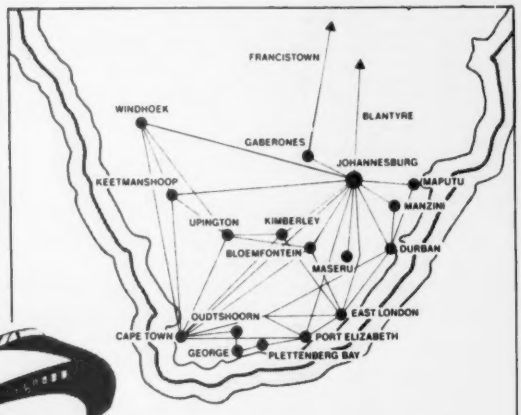

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